

APPENDIX A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Kapasitas produksi = 120.000 ton/tahun
 Waktu operasi = 24 jam / hari ; 330 hari / tahun
 Satuan massa = kilogram

Komposisi bahan baku :

Komposisi ethanol : (alibaba.com)

Komponen	% Berat
C ₂ H ₅ OH	99,50%
H ₂ O	0,50%
	100,00%

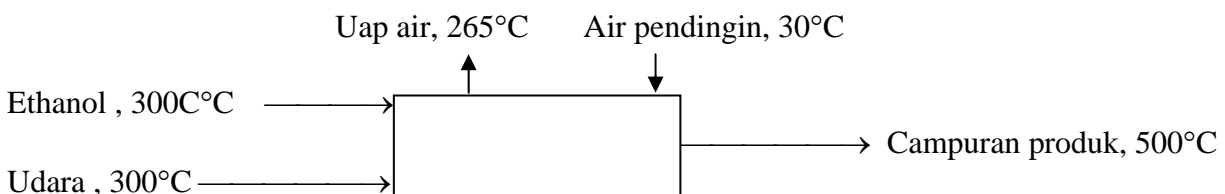
Komposisi udara kering :

Komponen	% Berat
O ₂	21,00%
N ₂	79,00%
	100,00%

1. REAKTOR (R - 210)

Fungsi : Oksidasi ethanol menjadi acetaldehyde.

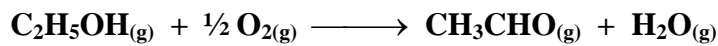
Kondisi operasi :
 * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (atmospheric pressure)
 * Suhu operasi = 500°C (Ullmann's)
 * Waktu kontak = 2,4 detik (US.Patent : 4,220,803 : 4)
 * Konversi ethanol = 70% (Ullmann's)



Feed masuk : basis 1000 kg ethanol / jam

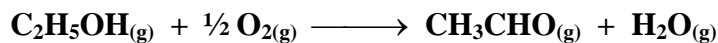
Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	% berat
C ₂ H ₅ OH	995,0000	99,50%
H ₂ O	5,0000	0,50%
	1000,0000	100,00%

Reaksi yang terjadi : (Keyes : 151)



Komponen	B M
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46
O ₂	32
CH ₃ CHO	44
H ₂ O (Gas)	18

Tinjauan reaksi :



Berat C₂H₅OH = 995,0000 kg

$$\text{Mol C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = \frac{995,0000 \text{ kg}}{46 \text{ kmol}} = 21,630435 \text{ kmol}$$

* Konversi ethanol = 70% (Ullmann's)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH yang bereaksi} &= 70\% \times 21,630435 \text{ kmol} = 15,141305 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 696,5000 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH sisa reaksi} = 995,0000 - 696,5000 = 298,5000 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan O}_2 &= (\frac{1}{2} / 1) \times 15,141305 \text{ kmol} = 7,570653 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 7,570653 \text{ kmol} \times 32 \text{ kg/kmol} = 242,2609 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Produk CH}_3\text{CHO} &= (1 / 1) \times 15,141305 \text{ kmol} = 15,141305 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 15,141305 \text{ kmol} \times 44 \text{ kg/kmol} = 666,2174 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Produk H}_2\text{O} &= (1 / 1) \times 15,141305 \text{ kmol} = 15,141305 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 15,141305 \text{ kmol} \times 18 \text{ kg/kmol} = 272,5435 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Produk reaksi :

$$\text{Produk CH}_3\text{CHO} = 666,2174 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH sisa reaksi} = 298,5000 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Produk H}_2\text{O} = 272,5435 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O pada feed} = 5,0000 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Total H}_2\text{O keluar} = 272,5435 + 5,0000 = 277,5435 \text{ kg}$$

Kebutuhan udara kering :

$$\text{Kebutuhan O}_2 \text{ untuk reaksi} = 242,2609 \text{ kg}$$

Digunakan O₂ berlebih 20% untuk menyempurnakan reaksi.

$$\text{O}_2 \text{ berlebih} = (100\% + 20\%) \times 242,2609 \text{ kg} = 290,7131 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{O}_2 \text{ sisa reaksi} = 290,7131 - 242,2609 = 48,4522 \text{ kg}$$

Kadar O₂ dalam udara = 21%

Berat total udara = $290,7131 \times (100/21)$ = 1384,3481 kg

Berat N₂ dalam udara = $1384,3481 - 290,7131$ = 1093,6350 kg

Neraca Massa :

Komponen	Masuk (kg/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kg/j)
* Ethanol dr V-112		* Campuran gas ke D-230	
C ₂ H ₅ OH	995,0000	CH ₃ CHO	666,2174
H ₂ O	5,0000	C ₂ H ₅ OH	298,5000
	1000,0000	H ₂ O	277,5435
* Udara kering dr G-120		O ₂	48,4522
O ₂	290,7131	N ₂	1093,6350
N ₂	1093,6350		2384,3481
	1384,3481		
	2384,3481		2384,3481

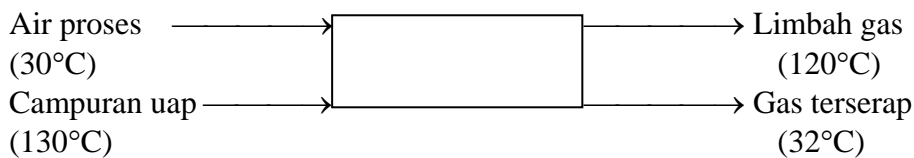
2. KOLOM ABSORBER (D - 230)

Fungsi : Menyerap uap acetaldehyde dengan bantuan air proses.

Kondisi operasi : * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (atmospheric pressure)

* Suhu operasi = 32°C (suhu kamar)

* Sistem operasi = kontinyu



Feed masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)
CH ₃ CHO	666,2174
C ₂ H ₅ OH	298,5000
H ₂ O	277,5435
O ₂	48,4522
N ₂	1093,6350
	2384,3481

Asumsi udara tidak terserap oleh air, karena mempunyai kelarutan yang sangat kecil.

Asumsi campuran gas yang terserap = 99%.

Maka campuran gas yang lolos = 1%.

Feed CH_3CHO = 666,2174 kg

CH_3CHO terserap = 99% x 666,2174 kg = 659,5553 kg

CH_3CHO yang lolos = 666,2174 kg - 659,5553 kg = 6,6621 kg

Terdiri dari :

Komponen	Feed (kg/j)	99% terserap (kg/j)	1% lolos (kg/j)
CH_3CHO	666,2174	659,5553	6,6621
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	298,5000	295,5150	2,9850
H_2O	277,5435	274,7681	2,7754
	1242,2609	1229,8384	12,4225

Kebutuhan air proses :

Komposisi gas terserap :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	kmol
CH_3CHO	659,5553	44	14,9899
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	295,5150	46	6,4242
H_2O	274,7681	18	15,2649
	1229,8384		36,6790

Maka kebutuhan air proses = 36,6790 kmol = 36,6790 kmol x 18 kg/kmol = 660,222 kg

Digunakan air proses berlebih 20% untuk menyempurnakan penyerapan.

Air proses berlebih = (100% + 20%) x 660,222 kg = 792,2664 kg

Total air pada produk bawah = Air proses + uap air terserap

Total air pada produk bawah = 792,2664 + 274,7681 = 1067,0345 kg

Neraca Massa :

Komponen	Masuk (kg/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kg/j)
* Campuran gas dr R-210		* Limbah gas	
CH_3CHO	666,2174	CH_3CHO	6,6621
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	298,5000	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	2,9850
H_2O	277,5435	H_2O	2,7754
O_2	48,4522	O_2	48,4522
N_2	1093,6350	N_2	1093,6350
	2384,3481		1154,5097
* Air proses dr utilitas		* Produk bawah ke F-232	
H_2O	792,2664	CH_3CHO	659,5553
		$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	295,5150
		H_2O	1067,0345
			2022,1048

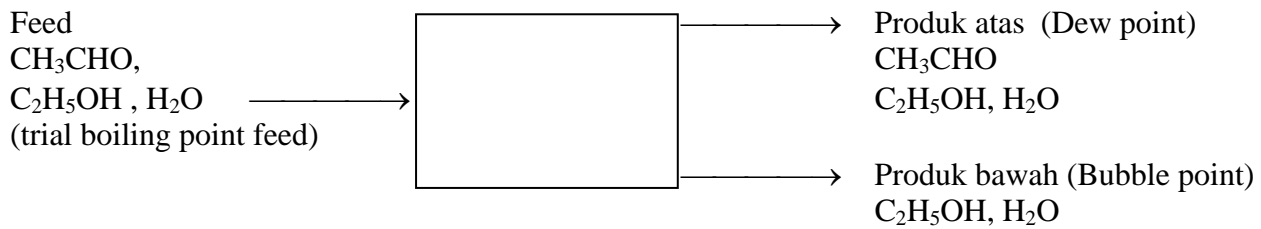
3176,6145

3176,6145

3. KOLOM DISTILASI-1 (D - 240)

Fungsi : Memisahkan acetaldehyde dari ethanol.

Kondisi operasi :
 * Tekanan operasi = 2 atm (berdasarkan titik didih acetaldehyde)
 * Suhu operasi = Trial boiling point feed.
 * Sistem kerja = continuous



Feed masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg)	B M	kmol	Fraksi Mol	Titik Didih pada 2 atm (°C)
CH ₃ CHO	659,5553	44	14,98989	0,18576	70,98
C ₂ H ₅ OH	295,5150	46	6,42424	0,07961	40,31
H ₂ O	1067,0345	18	59,27969	0,73463	120,66
	2022,1048		80,69382	1,00000	

Data titik didih dihitung berdasarkan metode $T^{\text{saturated}}$ persamaan Antoine.

Perhitungan boiling point feed dengan persamaan Antoine.

Dari Sherwood , Appendix A :

$$\text{Persamaan Antoine : } \ln P_i^{\text{saturated}} = A - \frac{B}{C + T}$$

Dengan :
 $P_i^{\text{saturated}}$ = tekanan saturated bahan ; mmHg
 T = temperatur operasi ; Kelvin
 A, B, C = konstanta Antoine

$$\ln P_i^{\text{saturated}} = A - \frac{B}{C + T} \quad (A, B, C : \text{bilangan Antoine})$$

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}}$$

$$y_i = K_i \cdot x_i$$

Data Bilangan Antoine dari Sherwood :

Komponen	Sherwood No. ref	Konstanta Antoine		
		A	B	C
CH ₃ CHO	92	16,2481	2465,15	-37,15
C ₂ H ₅ OH	102	18,9119	3503,98	-41,68
H ₂ O	20	18,3034	3816,44	-46,13

Trial Suhu Bubble Point Feed :

Suhu trial = 85,5°C = 358,65 K

Tekanan operasi = 2 atm = 1520 mmHg

Dengan suhu trial, didapat P saturated masing-masing komponen :

$$\ln P_i^{\text{saturated}} = A - \frac{B}{C + T}$$

$$P^{\text{sat}}_{\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}} = \text{EXP} \left[16,2481 - \frac{2465,15}{(-37,15) + 358,65} \right] = 5326,4932 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P^{\text{sat}}_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = \text{EXP} \left[18,9119 - \frac{3503,98}{(-41,68) + 358,65} \right] = 2584,5047 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P^{\text{sat}}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \text{EXP} \left[18,3034 - \frac{3816,44}{(-46,13) + 358,65} \right] = 442,1166 \text{ mmHg}$$

Dengan P saturated dengan suhu trial didapat harga K masing-masing komponen :

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}} ; P_{\text{total}} = 2 \text{ atm} = 1520 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$K_{\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}} = \frac{5326,4932}{1520} = 3,5043$$

$$K_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = \frac{2584,5047}{1520} = 1,7003$$

$$K_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{442,1166}{1520} = 0,2909$$

Fraksi Mol liquid Feed :

$$x_{\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}} = 0,18576$$

$$x_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = 0,07961$$

$$x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,73463$$

$$\frac{\quad}{\quad} +$$

$$\text{Total} = 1,00000$$

Fraksi mol uap Feed , $y_i = K_i \cdot x_i$

$$y_{\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}} = 3,5043 \times 0,18576 = 0,65096$$

$$y_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = 1,7003 \times 0,07961 = 0,13536$$

$$y_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,2909 \times 0,73463 = 0,21368$$

$$\frac{\quad}{\quad} +$$

$$\text{Total} = 1,00000$$

Karena $\sum y_i = 1$, maka trial suhu adalah benar.

Hasil perhitungan trial bubble point feed pada tekanan 2 atm (1520 mmHg) :

Suhu boiling point = 85,5 °C = 358,65 K

Komponen	$P_i^{\text{saturated}}$	$K_i = P_i^{\text{sat}} / P_{\text{total}}$	x_i	$y_i = K_i \cdot x_i$
CH ₃ CHO	5326,4932	3,5043	0,18576	0,65096
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2584,5047	1,7003	0,07961	0,13536
H ₂ O	442,1166	0,2909	0,73463	0,21368

			1,00000	1,00000
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Perhitungan distribusi komponen :

Diharapkan : - Kemurnian acetaldehyde minimum 99,7% sebagai produk atas.
 - Acetaldehyde seluruhnya berada pada produk atas.

Distribusi komponen produk atas :

CH₃CHO = 100,00% sebagai produk atas (trial)
 C₂H₅OH = 0,10% sebagai produk atas (trial)
 H₂O = 0,10% sebagai produk atas (trial)

Distribusi mol masing-masing komponen :

Distilat = % distribusi x Feed (contoh H₂O : 0,1% x 59,27969 kmol = 0,05928 kmol)

Bottom = Feed - Distilat

Komponen	Feed (kmol)	X _F	Distilat (kmol)	X _D	Bottom (kmol)	X _B
CH ₃ CHO	14,98989	0,18576	14,98989	0,99564	0,00000	0,00000
C ₂ H ₅ OH	6,42424	0,07961	0,00642	0,00043	6,41782	0,09778
H ₂ O	59,27969	0,73463	0,05928	0,00393	59,22041	0,90222
	80,69382	1,00000	15,05559	1,00000	65,63823	1,00000

Distribusi berat masing-masing komponen : (Mol komponen x BM komponen)

Komponen	Feed (kg)	Distilat (kg)	Bottom (kg)
CH ₃ CHO	659,5553	659,5553	0,0000
C ₂ H ₅ OH	295,5150	0,2953	295,2197
H ₂ O	1067,0345	1,0670	1065,9675
	2022,1048	660,9176	1361,1872

Kadar produk atas (distilat) :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	% Berat
CH ₃ CHO	659,5553	99,7939%
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,2953	0,0447%
H ₂ O	1,0670	0,1614%
	660,9176	100,0000%

Kadar acetaldehyde pada produk atas diatas 99,7%, maka distribusi komponen memenuhi.

Perhitungan Kondisi suhu operasi pada bagian atas dan bawah distilasi :

Perhitungan analog dengan cara trial bubble point feed.

Kondisi operasi puncak kolom distilasi pada dew point distilat

Trial dew point atas pada tekanan 1520 mmHg (2 atm) $T = 43,22^{\circ}\text{C}$ (316,37 K)

Komponen	Fraaksi mol , y_i	$P^{\text{saturated}}$	K_i	$x_i = y_i / K_i$
CH ₃ CHO	0,99564	1668,03008	1,09739	0,90729
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,00043	471,43202	0,31015	0,00139
H ₂ O	0,00393	65,43062	0,04305	0,09132
	1,00000			1,00000

Kondisi operasi dasar menara distilasi pada bubble point bottom

Trial bubble point bawah pada tekanan 1520 mmHg (2 atm) $T = 109,842^{\circ}\text{C}$ (382,992 K)

Komponen	Fraaksi mol , x_i	$P^{\text{saturated}}$	K_i	$y_i = K_i \cdot x_i$
CH ₃ CHO	0,00000	9137,4264	6,01146	0,00000
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,09778	5685,6001	3,74053	0,36575
H ₂ O	0,90222	1068,5019	0,70296	0,63425
	1,00000			1,00000

Penentuan komponen kunci berdasarkan harga K :

Dari trial bubble point feed, didapat harga K masing-masing komponen :

Komponen	$P_i^{\text{saturated}}$	$K_i = P_i^{\text{sat}} / P_{\text{total}}$	x_i	$Y_i = K_i \cdot x_i$
CH ₃ CHO	5326,4932	3,50430	0,18576	0,65096
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2584,5047	1,70030	0,07961	0,13536
H ₂ O	442,1166	0,29090	0,73463	0,21368
			1,00000	1,00000

Pemilihan komponen kunci (Key Component) :

Light Key = C₂H₅OH (K komponen kunci, Harga K lebih besar)

Heavy Key = H₂O (K komponen kunci, Harga K lebih kecil)

$\alpha_{ij} = K_{\text{Komponen}} / K_{\text{HK}}$ (Perry^{6ed}, p.13-38)

[i = komponen dan j = Heavy Key]

Komponen	K feed	α_{ij} (F)	K distilat	α_{ij} (D)	K Bottom	α_{ij} (B)
CH ₃ CHO	3,50430	12,0464	1,097388	25,4931	6,011465	8,5516
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1,70030	5,8450	0,310153	7,2051	3,740526	5,3211
H ₂ O	0,29090	1,0000	0,043046	1,0000	0,702962	1,0000

Perhitungan Refluks minimum untuk proses distilasi :**Perhitungan Trial θ berdasarkan Perry^{6ed}, halaman 13-37 s/d 13-38 :**

$$\text{Persamaan Underwood} = (1 - q) = \sum_1^n \frac{x_f}{(\alpha_i - \theta) / \alpha_i} \quad (\text{Perry}^{6ed}, \text{pers.13-43, p.13-37})$$

Trial θ dilakukan sehingga mencapai hasil $(1 - q) = 0$, sehingga $q = 1$, maka feed masuk pada kondisi liquida jenuh dan nilai $(R_{\min} + 1)$ positif. (Perry^{6ed}, p.13-37,13-38).

$$\text{Trial } \theta = 2,84454$$

Komponen	X_F	$\alpha_i (F)$	$(\alpha_i \cdot X_F)$	$(\alpha_i - \theta)$	$(\alpha_i \cdot X_F) / (\alpha_i - \theta)$
CH ₃ CHO	0,18576	12,0464	2,23775	9,20187	0,24319
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,07961	5,8450	0,46532	3,00042	0,15509
H ₂ O	0,73463	1,0000	0,73463	-1,84454	-0,39828
	1,00000				0,00000

$(1 - q) = 0$, maka $q = 1$: Feed masuk pada kondisi liquida jenuh.

$$\text{Reflux minimum, } R_{\min} + 1 = \sum_1^n \frac{x_n}{(\alpha_i - \theta) / \alpha_i} \quad (\text{Perry}^{6ed}, \text{pers.13-42, p.13-37})$$

$$\text{Trial } \theta = 2,84454$$

Komponen	X_D	$\alpha_i (D)$	$(\alpha_i \cdot X_D)$	$(\alpha_i - \theta)$	$(\alpha_i \cdot X_D) / (\alpha_i - \theta)$
CH ₃ CHO	0,99564	25,4931	25,38197	22,64857	1,12069
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,00043	7,2051	0,00310	4,36053	0,00072
H ₂ O	0,00393	1,0000	0,00393	-1,84454	-0,00214
	1,00000				1,11927

$$R_{\min} + 1 = 1,11927; \text{ sehingga } R_{\min} = 1,11927 - 1 = 0,11927$$

$$\text{Optimum Reflux Ratio (Ropt)} = 1,1 \text{ s/d } 1,5 \times R_{\min} \quad (\text{Perry}^{6ed}, \text{p.13-34})$$

$$\text{Digunakan } R_{\text{opt}} = 1,5 \times R_{\min}$$

$$R_{\text{opt}} = 1,5 \times R_{\min} = 1,5 \times 0,11927 = 0,1789$$

$$R_{\text{opt}} = L / D \quad (\text{Perry}^{6ed}, \text{p.13-34})$$

$$\text{Mol Distilat} = 15,05559 \text{ kmol}$$

$$L = R_{\text{opt}} \times D = 0,1789 \times 15,05559 = 2,6934 \text{ kmol}$$

Komposisi Reflux (L) :

Komponen	X_L	Kmol	BM	Kg
CH ₃ CHO	0,99564	2,68166	44	117,9930
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,00043	0,00116	46	0,0534
H ₂ O	0,00393	0,01059	18	0,1906
	1,00000	2,69341		118,2370

Uap keluar menara distilasi menuju kondensor (V)

$$V = L + D \quad (\text{Perry}^{6ed}, \text{p.13-31})$$

$$= 2,6934 + 15,05559 = 17,74899 \text{ kmol}$$

Komposisi Uap (V) :

Komponen	Y_v	Kmol	BM	Kg
CH ₃ CHO	0,99564	17,67160	44	777,5504
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,00043	0,00763	46	0,3510
H ₂ O	0,00393	0,06975	18	1,2555
	1,00000	17,74898		779,1569

Neraca massa :

Komponen	Masuk (kg/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kg/j)
* Campuran dr F-232		* Produk atas ke F-310	
CH ₃ CHO	659,5553	CH ₃ CHO	659,5553
C ₂ H ₅ OH	295,5150	C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,2953
H ₂ O	1067,0345	H ₂ O	1,0670
	2022,1048		660,9176
		* Produk bawah ke D-230	
		C ₂ H ₅ OH	295,2197
		H ₂ O	1065,9675
			1361,1872
	2022,1048		2022,1048

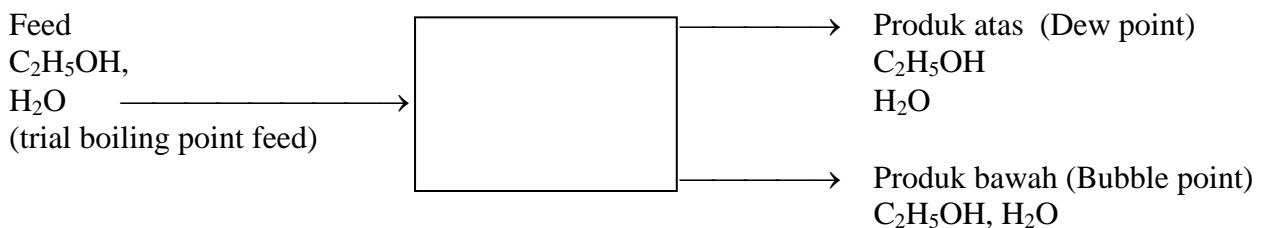
5. KOLOM DISTILASI-2 (D - 250)

Fungsi : Memurnikan ethanol sampai dengan 99,5%.

Kondisi operasi : * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (tekanan atmosfer)

* Suhu operasi = Trial boiling point feed.

* Sistem kerja = continuous



Feed masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg)	B M	kmol	Fraksi Mol	Titik Didih pada 1 atm (°C)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	295,2197	46	6,41782	0,09778	78,4
H ₂ O	1065,9675	18	59,22042	0,90222	100,00
	1361,1872		65,63824	1,00000	

Data titik didih dihitung berdasarkan metode $T^{\text{saturated}}$ persamaan Antoine.

Perhitungan boiling point feed dengan persamaan Antoine.

Dari Sherwood , Appendix A :

$$\text{Persamaan Antoine : } \ln P_i^{\text{saturated}} = A - \frac{B}{C + T}$$

Dengan : $P_i^{\text{saturated}}$ = tekanan saturated bahan ; mmHg
 T = temperatur operasi ; Kelvin
 A, B, C = konstanta Antoine

$$\ln P_i^{\text{saturated}} = A - \frac{B}{C + T} \quad (A, B, C : \text{bilangan Antoine})$$

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}}$$

$$y_i = K_i \cdot x_i$$

Data Bilangan Antoine dari Sherwood :

Komponen	Sherwood No. ref	Konstanta Antoine		
		A	B	C
C ₂ H ₅ OH	102	18,9119	3503,98	-41,68
H ₂ O	20	18,3034	3816,44	-46,13

Trial Suhu Bubble Point Feed :

Suhu trial = 89,66°C = 362,81 K

Tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 760 mmHg

Dengan suhu trial, didapat $P^{\text{saturated}}$ masing-masing komponen :

$$\ln P_i^{\text{saturated}} = A - \frac{B}{C + T}$$

$$P^{\text{sat}}_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = \text{EXP} \left[18,9119 - \frac{3503,98}{(-41,68) + 362,81} \right] = 2982,4292 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P^{\text{sat}}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \text{EXP} \left[18,3034 - \frac{3816,44}{(-46,13) + 362,81} \right] = 519,0455 \text{ mmHg}$$

Dengan $P^{\text{saturated}}$ dengan suhu trial didapat harga K masing-masing komponen :

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}} ; P_{\text{total}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$K_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = \frac{2982,4292}{760} = 3,9242$$

$$K_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{519,0455}{760} = 0,6830$$

Fraksi Mol liquid Feed :

$$x_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = 0,09778$$

$$x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,90222$$

$$\frac{\quad}{\quad} +$$

$$\text{Total} = 1,00000$$

Fraksi mol uap Feed , $y_i = K_i \cdot x_i$

$$y_{C_2H_5OH} = 3,9242 \times 0,09778 = 0,38371$$

$$y_{H_2O} = 0,6830 \times 0,90222 = 0,61629$$

----- +

$$\text{Total} = 1,00000$$

Karena $\sum y_i = 1$, maka trial suhu adalah benar.

Hasil perhitungan trial bubble point feed pada tekanan 1 atm (760 mmHg) :

Suhu boiling point = 89,66 °C = 362,81 K

Komponen	$P_i^{\text{saturated}}$	$K_i = P_i^{\text{sat}} / P_{\text{total}}$	x_i	$y_i = K_i \cdot x_i$
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2982,4292	3,9242	0,09778	0,38371
H ₂ O	519,0455	0,6830	0,90222	0,61629
			1,00000	1,00000

Perhitungan distribusi komponen :

Diharapkan : - Kemurnian ethanol 99,5% sebagai produk atas.

Distribusi komponen produk atas :

C₂H₅OH = 99,0000% sebagai produk atas (trial)

H₂O = 0,1377% sebagai produk atas (trial)

Distribusi mol masing-masing komponen :

Distilat = % distribusi x Feed (contoh H₂O : 0,1377% x 59,22042 kmol = 0,08155 kmol)

Bottom = Feed - Distilat

Komponen	Feed (kmol)	X_F	Distilat (kmol)	X_D	Bottom (kmol)	X_B
C ₂ H ₅ OH	6,41782	0,09778	6,35364	0,98733	0,06418	0,00108
H ₂ O	59,22042	0,90222	0,08155	0,01267	59,13887	0,99892
	65,63824	1,00000	6,43519	1,00000	59,20305	1,00000

Distribusi berat masing-masing komponen : (Mol komponen x BM komponen)

Komponen	Feed (kg)	Distilat (kg)	Bottom (kg)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	295,2197	292,2674	2,9523
H ₂ O	1065,9675	1,4679	1064,4996
	1361,1872	293,7353	1067,4519

Kadar produk atas (distilat) :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	% Berat
C ₂ H ₅ OH	292,2674	99,500%
H ₂ O	1,4679	0,499%
	293,7353	100,000%

Kadar ethanol pada produk atas = 99,5%, maka distribusi komponen memenuhi.

Perhitungan Kondisi suhu operasi pada bagian atas dan bawah distilasi :

Perhitungan analog dengan cara trial bubble point feed.

Kondisi operasi puncak kolom distilasi pada dew point distilat

Trial dew point atas pada tekanan 760 mmHg (1 atm) $T = 55,542\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (328,692 K)

Komponen	Fraksi mol , y_i	$P^{\text{saturated}}$	K_i	$x_i = y_i / K_i$
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,98733	815,18975	1,07262	0,92049
H ₂ O	0,01267	121,12731	0,15938	0,07951
	1,00000			1,00000

Kondisi operasi dasar menara distilasi pada bubble point bottom

Trial bubble point bawah pada tekanan 760 mmHg (1 atm) $T = 99,87\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (373,02 K)

Komponen	Fraksi mol , x_i	$P^{\text{saturated}}$	K_i	$y_i = K_i \cdot x_i$
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,00108	4174,3771	5,49260	0,00593
H ₂ O	0,99892	756,2729	0,99510	0,99407
	1,00000			1,00000

Penentuan komponen kunci berdasarkan harga K :

Dari trial bubble point feed, didapat harga K masing-masing komponen :

Komponen	$P_i^{\text{saturated}}$	$K_i = P_i^{\text{sat}} / P_{\text{total}}$	x_i	$Y_i = K_i \cdot x_i$
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2982,4292	3,92420	0,09778	0,38371
H ₂ O	519,0455	0,68300	0,90222	0,61629
			1,00000	1,00000

Pemilihan komponen kunci (Key Component) :

Light Key = C₂H₅OH (K komponen kunci, Harga K lebih besar)

Heavy Key = H₂O (K komponen kunci, Harga K lebih kecil)

$\alpha_{ij} = K_{\text{Komponen}} / K_{\text{HK}}$ (Perry^{6ed}, p.13-38)

[i = komponen dan j = Heavy Key]

Komponen	K feed	α_{ij} (F)	K distilat	α_{ij} (D)	K Bottom	α_{ij} (B)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	3,92420	5,7455	1,072618	6,7300	5,492601	5,5197
H ₂ O	0,68300	1,0000	0,159378	1,0000	0,995096	1,0000

Perhitungan Refluks minimum untuk proses distilasi :

Perhitungan Trial θ berdasarkan Perry^{6ed}, halaman 13-37 s/d 13-38 :

$$\text{Persamaan Underwood} = (1 - q) = \sum_1^n \frac{x_f}{(\alpha_i - \theta) / \alpha_i} \quad (\text{Perry}^{\text{6ed}}, \text{pers.13-43, p.13-37})$$

Trial θ dilakukan sehingga mencapai hasil $(1 - q) = 0$, sehingga $q = 1$, maka feed masuk pada kondisi liquida jenuh dan nilai $(R_{\min} + 1)$ positif. (Perry^{6ed}, p.13-37,13-38).

Trial $\theta = 3,9245$

Komponen	X_F	$\alpha_i (F)$	$(\alpha_i \cdot X_F)$	$(\alpha_i - \theta)$	$(\alpha_i \cdot X_F) / (\alpha_i - \theta)$
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,09778	5,7455	0,56180	1,82103	0,30851
H ₂ O	0,90222	1,0000	0,90222	-2,92450	-0,30851
	1,00000				0,00000

$(1 - q) = 0$, maka $q = 1$: Feed masuk pada kondisi liquida jenuh.

Reflux minimum, $R_{\min} + 1 = \sum_1^n \frac{x_n}{(\alpha_i - \theta) / \alpha_i}$ (Perry^{6ed}, pers.13-42, p.13-37)

Trial $\theta = 3,9245$

Komponen	X_D	$\alpha_i (D)$	$(\alpha_i \cdot X_D)$	$(\alpha_i - \theta)$	$(\alpha_i \cdot X_D) / (\alpha_i - \theta)$
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,98733	6,7300	6,64476	2,80552	2,36846
H ₂ O	0,01267	1,0000	0,01267	-2,92450	-0,00434
	1,00000				2,36412

$R_{\min} + 1 = 2,36412$; sehingga $R_{\min} = 2,36412 - 1 = 1,36412$

Optimum Reflux Ratio (R_{opt}) = 1,1 s/d 1,5 x R_{\min} (Perry^{6ed}, p.13-34)

Digunakan $R_{opt} = 1,5 \times R_{\min}$

$R_{opt} = 1,5 \times R_{\min} = 1,5 \times 1,36412 = 1,36412$

$R_{opt} = L / D$ (Perry^{6ed}, p.13-34)

Mol Distilat = 6,43519 kmol

$L = R_{opt} \times D = 1,36412 \times 6,43519 = 13,1677$ kmol

Komposisi Reflux (L) :

Komponen	X_L	Kmol	BM	Kg
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,98733	13,00087	46	598,0400
H ₂ O	0,01267	0,16683	18	3,0029
	1,00000	13,16770		601,0429

Uap keluar menara distilasi menuju kondensor (V)

$V = L + D$ (Perry^{6ed}, p.13-31)

$= 13,1677 + 6,43519 = 19,60289$ kmol

Komposisi Uap (V) :

Komponen	Y_V	Kmol	BM	Kg
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,98733	19,35452	46	890,3079
H ₂ O	0,01267	0,24837	18	4,4707
	1,00000	19,60289		894,7786

Neraca massa :

Komponen	Masuk (kg/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kg/j)
* Campuran dr D-240		* Produk atas ke V-112	
C ₂ H ₅ OH	295,2197	C ₂ H ₅ OH	292,2674
H ₂ O	1065,9675	H ₂ O	1,4679
	1361,1872		293,7353
		* Produk bawah ke WTP	
		C ₂ H ₅ OH	2,9523
		H ₂ O	1064,4996
			1067,4519
	1361,1872		1361,1872

Perhitungan recycle ethanol :

Fresh feed = Feed ethanol dari supplier - Recycle ethanol

Komposisi feed :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	995,0000
H ₂ O	5,0000
	1000,0000

Komposisi recycle :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	292,2674
H ₂ O	1,4679
	293,7353

Fresh feed :

$$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = 995,0000 - 292,2674 = 702,7326 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 5,0000 - 1,4679 = 3,5321 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca massa vaporizer V-112 pada kondisi recycle :

Komponen	Masuk (kg/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kg/j)
* Fresh ethanol dr F-110		* Uap ethanol ke R-210	
C ₂ H ₅ OH	702,7326	C ₂ H ₅ OH	995,0000
H ₂ O	3,5321	H ₂ O	5,0000
	706,2647		1000,0000
* Recycle ethanol dr D-250			
C ₂ H ₅ OH	292,2674		
H ₂ O	1,4679		

293,7353	
1000,0000	1000,0000

Tinjauan kapasitas produksi :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Produk acetaldehyde dari distilasi-1} &= 660,9176 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 15.862,0224 \text{ kg/hari} \quad (24 \text{ jam proses}) \\ &= 5.234.467,3920 \text{ kg/th} \quad (330 \text{ hari kerja}) \\ &= 5.234,4674 \text{ ton/th}\end{aligned}$$

Rencana kapasitas produksi terpasang = 120.000 ton/th

$$\text{Faktor scale-up pabrik} = \frac{120.000}{5.234,4674} = 22,925$$

$$\text{Maka kebutuhan ethanol} = 1000 \text{ kg/jam} \times 22,925 = 22.925 \text{ kg/jam}$$

APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Kapasitas produksi = 120.000 ton/tahun
 Waktu operasi = 24 jam / hari ; 330 hari / tahun
 Satuan massa = kilogram
 Satuan panas = kilokalori

Persamaan Panas untuk kondisi aliran steady ; $Q = \Delta H = H_2 - H_1$

$$H = n \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \quad (\text{Himmelblau : 386})$$

Dengan : ΔH = panas ; kkal
 n = berat bahan ; kmol
 C_p = spesifik heat ; kkal/kmol Kelvin
 T_{ref} = suhu reference ; Kelvin
 T = suhu bahan ; Kelvin

$$C_p = A + B.T + C.T^2 + D.T^3 \quad (\text{Sherwood Appendix A})$$

Dengan : C_p = Spesific heat ; kkal/kmol . Kelvin
 A, B, C, D = Konstanta
 T = Suhu bahan ; Kelvin

Perhitungan Integrasi H , (Himmelblau : 386) :

$$C_p = A + B.T + C.T^2 + D.T^3 \quad (\text{Sherwood, Appendix A})$$

$$C_p = \text{kkal/kmol.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (A + B.T + C.T^2 + D.T^3) dT \\ &= A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{ref}^4) \\ &= \text{kkal/kmol.K} \times K = \text{kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Data Konstanta heat capacities (A,B,C,D) :

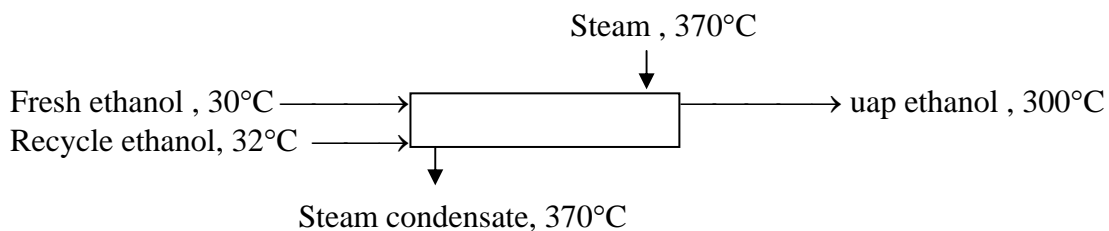
Komponen	BM	A	B	C	D	Literature
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46	2,153	$5,113 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-2,004 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$3,280 \cdot 10^{-10}$	(Sherwood ; App.A:243)
CH ₃ CHO	44	1,843	$4,353 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-2,404 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$5,685 \cdot 10^{-9}$	(Sherwood ; App.A:22)
O ₂	32	6,713	$-8,790 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$4,170 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$-2,544 \cdot 10^{-9}$	(Sherwood ; App.A:244)
N ₂	28	7,440	$-3,240 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$6,400 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$-2,790 \cdot 10^{-9}$	(Sherwood ; App.A:430)
H ₂ O (G)	18	8,22	0,00015	0,00000134		(Perry 7 ^{ed} ; T.2-194)
H ₂ O (L)	18	7,701	$4,505 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2,521 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$-8,590 \cdot 10^{-10}$	(Sherwood ; App.A:20)

1. VAPORIZER (V - 112)

Fungsi : Menguapkan ethanol dengan bantuan steam.

Kondisi operasi :

- * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (tekanan atmosfer)
- * Suhu operasi = diatas titik didih ethanol.
- * Titik didih ethanol = 78,4°C.
- * Sistem kerja = kontinyu

**Neraca energi total :**

$$H \text{ bahan masuk} + Q \text{ supply} = H \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ loss}$$

Entalpi bahan masuk :

1. Entalpi ethanol dari F-110 pada suhu = 30°C (303,15 Kelvin) , $H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$

Massa bahan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	kmol
C ₂ H ₅ OH	16110,1475	46	350,2206
H ₂ O	80,9747	18	4,4986
	16191,1222		

Data kapasitas panas bahan pada suhu 30°C (303,15 K) :

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= A (T-T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2-T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3-T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4-T_{\text{ref}}^4) \\ &= 2,153 (303,15 - 298,15) + \frac{5,13 \times 10^{-2}}{2} (303,15^2 - 298,15^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{-2,004 \times 10^{-5}}{3} (303,15^3 - 298,15^3) + \frac{3,280 \times 10^{-10}}{4} (303,15^4 - 298,15^4) \\ &= 78,61 \text{ kkal/kmol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O liquid} &= A (T-T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2-T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3-T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4-T_{\text{ref}}^4) \\ &= 7,701 (303,15 - 298,15) + \frac{4,505 \times 10^{-4}}{2} (303,15^2 - 298,15^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{2,521 \times 10^{-6}}{3} (303,15^3 - 298,15^3) + \frac{-8,590 \times 10^{-10}}{4} (303,15^4 - 298,15^4) \\ &= 40,22 \text{ kkal/kmol}\end{aligned}$$

Data kapasitas panas :

Komponen	$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \text{ (kkal/kmol)}$
C ₂ H ₅ OH	78,61
H ₂ O	40,22

$$\text{Entalpi bahan : } H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$$

$$H \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = 350,2206 \text{ (kmol)} \times 78,61 \text{ (kkal/kmol)} = 27530,8414 \text{ kkal}$$

$$H \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 4,4986 \text{ (kmol)} \times 40,22 \text{ (kkal/kmol)} = 180,9337 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Entalpi total} = 27711,7751 \text{ kkal}$$

2. Entalpi ethanol dari D-250 pada suhu = 32°C (305,15 Kelvin) , $H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$ **Massa bahan :**

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	kmol
C ₂ H ₅ OH	6700,2275	46	145,6572
H ₂ O	33,6503	18	1,8695
	6733,8778		

Data kapasitas panas bahan pada suhu 32°C (305,15 K) :

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= A (T-T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2-T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3-T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4-T_{\text{ref}}^4) \\ &= 2,153 (305,15 - 298,15) + \frac{5,13 \times 10^{-2}}{2} (305,15^2 - 298,15^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{-2,004 \times 10^{-5}}{3} (305,15^3 - 298,15^3) + \frac{3,280 \times 10^{-10}}{4} (305,15^4 - 298,15^4) \\ &= 110,33 \text{ kkal/kmol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ H}_2\text{O liquid} &= A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4) \\
 &= 7,701 (305,15 - 298,15) + \frac{4,505 \times 10^{-4}}{2} (305,15^2 - 298,15^2) \\
 &\quad + \frac{2,521 \times 10^{-6}}{3} (305,15^3 - 298,15^3) + \frac{-8,590 \times 10^{-10}}{4} (305,15^4 - 298,15^4) \\
 &= 56,32 \text{ kkal/kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Data kapasitas panas :

Komponen	$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ (kkal/kmol)}$
C ₂ H ₅ OH	110,33
H ₂ O	56,32

Entalpi bahan : $H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= 145,6572 \text{ (kmol)} \times 110,33 \text{ (kkal/kmol)} = 16070,3589 \text{ kkal} \\
 H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 1,8695 \text{ (kmol)} \times 56,32 \text{ (kkal/kmol)} = 105,2903 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entalpi total} = 16175,6492 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi bahan masuk} = 27711,7751 + 16175,6492 = 43887,4243 \text{ kkal}$$

Entalpi bahan keluar :

Entalpi uap ethanol ke R-210 pada suhu = 300°C (573,15 Kelvin)

$$H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT + (n \cdot \lambda) \quad (\text{terjadi perubahan fase})$$

Massa bahan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	kmol
C ₂ H ₅ OH	22810,3750	46	495,8778
H ₂ O	114,6250	18	6,3681
	22925,0000		

Data kapasitas panas bahan pada suhu 300°C (573,15 K) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4) \\
 &= 2,153 (573,15 - 298,15) + \frac{5,13 \times 10^{-2}}{2} (573,15^2 - 298,15^2) \\
 &\quad + \frac{-2,004 \times 10^{-5}}{3} (573,15^3 - 298,15^3) + \frac{3,280 \times 10^{-10}}{4} (573,15^4 - 298,15^4) \\
 &= 5645,17 \text{ kkal/kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ H}_2\text{O gas} &= A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) \\
 &= 8,220 (573,15 - 298,15) + \frac{1,500 \times 10^{-4}}{2} (573,15^2 - 298,15^2) \\
 &\quad + \frac{0,00000134}{3} (573,15^3 - 298,15^3) \\
 &= 5645,17 \text{ kkal/kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Data kapasitas panas :

Komponen	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	5645,17
H ₂ O	2287,29

Entalpi bahan :

$$H = \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT + (n \cdot \lambda) \quad (\text{terjadi perubahan fase})$$

$$\lambda \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = 9260 \text{ kkal/kmol} \quad (\text{Sherwood, Appendix A})$$

$$\lambda \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 9717 \text{ kkal/kmol} \quad (\text{Sherwood, Appendix A})$$

$$H \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = [495,8778 \text{ (kmol)} \times 5645,17 \text{ (kkal/kmol)}] \\ [495,8778 \text{ (kmol)} \times 9260 \text{ (kkal/kmol)}] = 7391142,9082 \text{ kkal}$$

$$H \text{ H}_2\text{O} = [6,3681 \text{ (kmol)} \times 2287,29 \text{ (kkal/kmol)}] \\ [6,3681 \text{ (kmol)} \times 9717 \text{ (kkal/kmol)}] = 76444,5191 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Entalpi total} = 7467587,4273 \text{ kkal}$$

Neraca energi total :

$$H \text{ bahan masuk} + Q \text{ supply} = H \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$\text{Asumsi } Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \text{ dari } Q_{\text{supply}} \quad (\text{Kehilangan maksimum} = 10\% : \text{Ulrich, hal. 432})$$

$$43887,4243 + Q \text{ supply} = 7467587,4273 + 5\% Q \text{ supply}$$

$$Q \text{ supply} = 7814421,0558 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 390721,0528 \text{ kkal}$$

Kebutuhan Steam :

Dipakai Steam pada tekanan steam 33 atm dan suhu steam 370°C. (Ulrich : 426)

$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = 552 \text{ kkal/kg} \quad (\text{Smith ; Steam Table C-3})$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = M_{\text{steam}} \cdot \lambda$$

$$M_{\text{steam}} = Q / \lambda = 7814421,0558 \text{ (kkal)} / 552 \text{ (kkal/kg)} = 14157 \text{ kg}$$

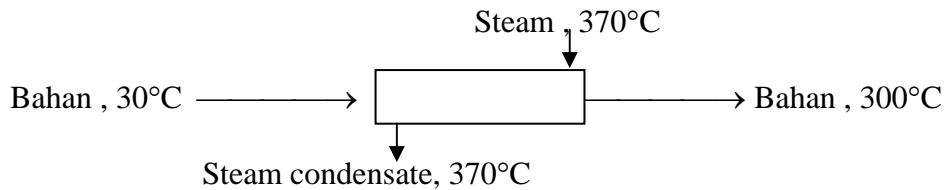
Neraca energi :

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/j)
* H Fresh ethanol dr F-110		* H Uap ethanol ke R-210	
C ₂ H ₅ OH	27530,8414	C ₂ H ₅ OH	7391142,9082
H ₂ O	180,9337	H ₂ O	76444,5191
	27711,7751		7467587,4273
* H Recycle ethanol dr D-250			
C ₂ H ₅ OH	16070,3589		
H ₂ O	105,2903		
	16175,6492		
* Q supply	7814421,0558	* Q loss	390721,0528
	7858308,4801		7858308,4801

2. HEATER-1 (E - 121)

Fungsi : Memanaskan udara kering sampai dengan 300°C.

Kondisi operasi : * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (tekanan atmosfer)
 * Suhu operasi = pre-heating untuk reaktor R-210
 * Sistem kerja = kontinyu

**Neraca energi total :**

$H \text{ bahan masuk} + Q \text{ supply} = H \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ loss}$

Entalpi bahan masuk :

Entalpi udara kering pada suhu = 30°C (303,15 Kelvin) , $H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal)
O ₂	6664,5965	32	208,2687	35,10	7310,2314
N ₂	25071,5773	28	895,4135	34,84	31196,2064
	31736,1738				38506,4378

Entalpi bahan keluar :

Entalpi udara kering pada suhu = 300°C (573,15 Kelvin) , $H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal)
O ₂	6664,5965	32	208,2687	2007,23	418043,1827
N ₂	25071,5773	28	895,4135	1933,2	1731013,3782
	31736,1738				2149056,5609

Neraca energi total :

$H \text{ bahan masuk} + Q \text{ supply} = H \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ loss}$

Asumsi $Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\%$ dari Q_{supply} (Kehilangan maksimum = 10% : Ulrich, hal. 432)

$38506,4378 + Q \text{ supply} = 2149056,5609 + 5\% Q \text{ supply}$

$Q \text{ supply} = 2221631,7085 \text{ kkal}$

$Q \text{ loss} = 111081,5854 \text{ kkal}$

Kebutuhan Steam :

Dipakai Steam pada tekanan steam 33 atm dan suhu steam 370°C. (Ulrich : 426)

$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = 552 \text{ kkal/kg (Smith ; Steam Table C-3)}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = M_{\text{steam}} \cdot \lambda$$

$$M_{\text{steam}} = Q / \lambda = 2221631,7085 \text{ (kkal)} / 552 \text{ (kkal/kg)} = 4025 \text{ kg}$$

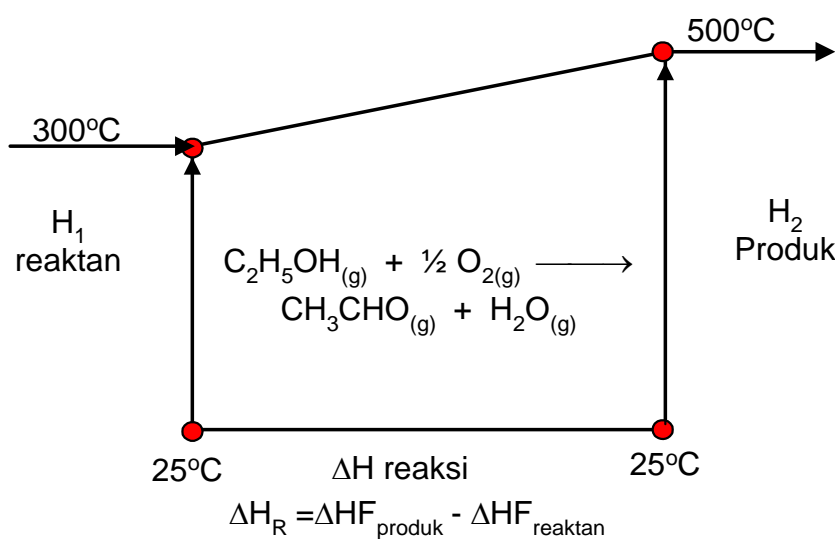
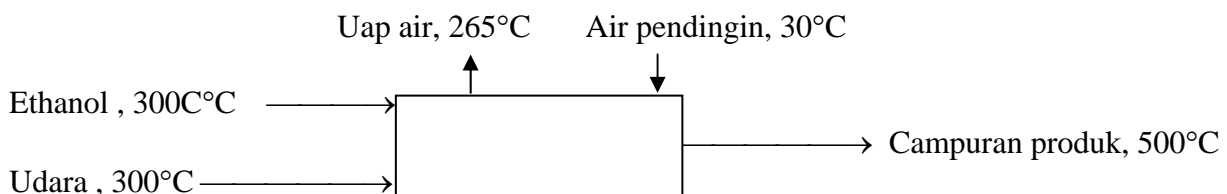
Neraca energi :

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/j)
* H Udara kering		* H Udara kering ke R-210	
O ₂	7310,2314	O ₂	418043,1827
N ₂	31196,2064	N ₂	1731013,3782
	38506,4378		2149056,5609
* Q supply	2221631,7085	* Q loss	111081,5854
	2260138,1463		2260138,1463

3. REAKTOR (R - 210)

Fungsi : Oksidasi ethanol menjadi acetaldehyde.

- Kondisi operasi :
- * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (atmospheric pressure)
 - * Suhu operasi = 500°C (Ullmann's)
 - * Waktu kontak = 2,4 detik (US.Patent : 4,220,803 : 4)
 - * Konversi ethanol = 70% (Ullmann's)

**Neraca energi total :**

$$\dot{Q} = \Delta H_{\text{reaksi}} + (H_2 - H_1)$$

$$H \text{ bahan masuk} + \Delta H_{\text{Reaksi}} = H \text{ bahan keluar} + Q_{\text{serap}}$$

Entalpi bahan masuk :

1. Entalpi uap ethanol dr V-112 pada suhu = 300°C (573,15 Kelvin) , $H = \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Entalpi bahan masuk = Entalpi keluar vaporizer

Entalpi bahan masuk = 7467587,4273 kkal

2. Entalpi udara kering pada suhu = 300°C (573,15 Kelvin) , $H = \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Entalpi bahan masuk = Entalpi keluar heater

Entalpi bahan masuk = 2149056,5609 kkal

Total entalpi bahan masuk = 7467587,4273 + 2149056,5609 = 9616643,9882 kkal

Entalpi bahan keluar :

Entalpi campuran uap pada suhu = 500°C (773,15 Kelvin) ,

$H = \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT + n \cdot \lambda$ (terjadi perubahan fase)

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	λ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT + (n \cdot \lambda)$ (kkal)
CH ₃ CHO	15273,0337	44	347,1145	8956,48	6150	5243678,2520
C ₂ H ₅ OH	6843,1125	46	148,7634	11150,35	9260	3036313,0612
H ₂ O	6362,6842	18	353,4825	4065,95	9717	4872031,6234
O ₂	1110,7661	32	34,7115	3571,78		123981,8415
N ₂	25071,5773	28	895,4135	3395,31		3040206,4107
	54661,1738					16316211,1888

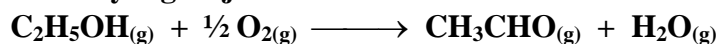
Panas Reaksi :

Berdasarkan Himmelblau halaman 456 :

Panas Reaksi Standar, 25°C :

ΔH reaksi pada suhu standar :

$$\Delta H_R^{25^\circ C} = [\sum \Delta H_F^{25^\circ C} \text{ produk}] - [\sum \Delta H_F^{25^\circ C} \text{ reaktan}]$$

Reaksi yang terjadi :

Data ΔH_F komponen : (Sherwood , Appendix A)

Komponen	ΔH_F (kkal/mol)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	-56,12
O ₂	0,00
CH ₃ CHO	-39,76
H ₂ O (Gas)	-57,80

Tinjauan panas reaksi :

Dari neraca massa : (kapasitas 120.000 ton/th)

mol C₂H₅OH = 347,114402 kmol = 347114,402 mol

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{mol O}_2 &= 173,557201 \text{ kmol} = 173557,201 \text{ mol} \\
 \text{mol CH}_3\text{CHO} &= 347,114402 \text{ kmol} = 347114,402 \text{ mol} \\
 \text{mol H}_2\text{O(Gas)} &= 347,114402 \text{ kmol} = 347114,402 \text{ mol} \\
 \Delta H_R^{25^\circ\text{C}} &= [(347114,402 \times (-39,76)) + (347114,402 \times (-57,80))] \\
 &\quad - [(347114,402 \times (-56,12)) + (173557,201 \times (0,00))] \\
 &= -14384420,8189 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca energi total :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H bahan masuk} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi (eksotermis)} &= \text{H bahan keluar} + Q \text{ serap} \\
 9616643,9882 + 14384420,8189 &= 16316211,1888 + Q \text{ serap} \\
 Q \text{ serap} &= 7684853,6183 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan kebutuhan air pendingin (disertai penguapan) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich : 427}) \\
 \text{Suhu uap air pendingin keluar} &= 265^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{suhu kalorik} = \text{suhu rata-rata}) \\
 \text{Cp air pendingin} &= 1 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}; \text{fig.3-11}) \\
 \lambda \text{ air} &= 9717 \text{ kkal/kmol} = 540 \text{ kkal/kg} \quad (\text{Sherwood, Appendix A}) \\
 Q \text{ serap} &= (m \cdot \text{Cp} \cdot \Delta T) + (m \cdot \lambda) \\
 M \text{ air pendingin} &= \frac{Q \text{ serap}}{(\text{Cp} \cdot \Delta T) + (m \cdot \lambda)} = \frac{7684853,6183}{(1 \times (265 - 30)) + (540)} = 9916 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca energi :

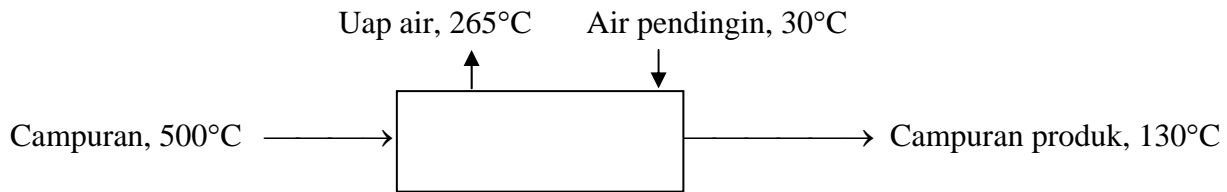
Komponen	Masuk (kkal/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/j)
* H Uap ethanol dr V-112		* H Campuran gas ke D-230	
C ₂ H ₅ OH	7391142,9082	CH ₃ CHO	5243678,2520
H ₂ O	76444,5191	C ₂ H ₅ OH	3036313,0612
	7467587,4273	H ₂ O	4872031,6234
* H Udara kering dr E-121		O ₂	123981,8415
O ₂	418043,1827	N ₂	3040206,4107
N ₂	1731013,3782		16316211,1888
	2149056,5609		
* ΔH _R	14384420,8189	* Q serap	7684853,6183
	24001064,8071		24001064,8071

4. SUB-COOLER (E - 220)

Fungsi : Mendinginkan bahan sampai dengan suhu 130°C.

Kondisi operasi :

- * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (tekanan atmosfer)
- * Suhu operasi = diatas titik didih air.
- * Sistem kerja = continuous

**Neraca energi total :**

$$H \text{ bahan masuk} = H \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ serap}$$

Entalpi bahan masuk :

$$1. \text{ Entalpi campuran uap dr R-210 pada suhu} = 500^\circ\text{C} (773,15 \text{ Kelvin}) , H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$$

$$\text{Entalpi bahan masuk} = \text{Entalpi keluar reaktor}$$

$$\text{Entalpi bahan masuk} = 16316211,1888 \text{ kkal}$$

Entalpi bahan keluar :

$$\text{Entalpi campuran uap pada suhu} = 130^\circ\text{C} (403,15 \text{ Kelvin}) ,$$

$$H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT + n \cdot \lambda \quad (\text{terjadi perubahan fase})$$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	λ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT + (n \cdot \lambda)$ (kkal)
CH ₃ CHO	15273,0337	44	347,1145	1509,84	6150	2658841,5317
C ₂ H ₅ OH	6843,1125	46	148,7634	1849,44	9260	1652678,0665
H ₂ O	6362,6842	18	353,4825	854,34	9717	3736783,6916
O ₂	1110,7661	32	34,7115	747,30		25939,9040
N ₂	25071,5773	28	895,4135	732,24		655657,5812
	54661,1738					8729900,7750

Neraca energi total :

$$H \text{ bahan masuk} = H \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ serap}$$

$$16316211,1888 = 8729900,7750 + Q \text{ serap}$$

$$Q \text{ serap} = 7586310,4138 \text{ kkal}$$

Perhitungan kebutuhan air pendingin (disertai penguapan) :

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} = 30^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich : 427})$$

$$\text{Suhu uap air pendingin keluar} = 265^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{suhu kalorik} = \text{suhu rata-rata})$$

$$C_p \text{ air pendingin} = 1 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}; \text{fig.3-11})$$

$$\lambda \text{ air} = 9717 \text{ kkal/kmol} = 540 \text{ kkal/kg} \quad (\text{Sherwood, Appendix A})$$

$$Q \text{ serap} = (m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T) + (m \cdot \lambda)$$

$$M \text{ air pendingin} = \frac{Q \text{ serap}}{(C_p \cdot \Delta T) + (m \cdot \lambda)} = \frac{7586310,4138}{(1 \times (265 - 30)) + (540)} = 9789 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca energi :

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/j)
* H Campuran gas dr R-210		* H Campuran gas ke D-230	
CH ₃ CHO	5243678,2520	CH ₃ CHO	2658841,5317
C ₂ H ₅ OH	3036313,0612	C ₂ H ₅ OH	1652678,0665
H ₂ O	4872031,6234	H ₂ O	3736783,6916
O ₂	123981,8415	O ₂	25939,9040
N ₂	3040206,4107	N ₂	655657,5812
	16316211,1888		8729900,7750
		* Q serap	7586310,4138
	16316211,1888		16316211,1888

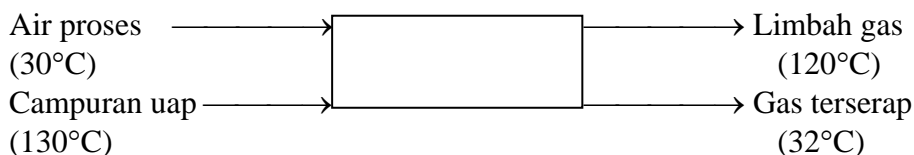
5. KOLOM ABSORBER (D - 230)

Fungsi : Menyerap uap acetaldehyde dengan bantuan air proses.

Kondisi operasi : * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (atmospheric pressure)

* Suhu operasi = 32°C (suhu kamar)

* Sistem operasi = kontinyu



Neraca energi total :

H bahan masuk = H bahan keluar + Q serap

Entalpi bahan masuk :

1. Entalpi campuran uap dr E-220 pada suhu = 130°C (403,15 Kelvin) , $H = \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Entalpi bahan masuk = Entalpi keluar sub-cooler

Entalpi bahan masuk = 8729900,7750 kkal

2. Entalpi air proses dr utilitas pada suhu = 30°C (303,15 Kelvin) , $H = \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ + (n . λ) (kkal)
H ₂ O	18162,7186	18	1009,0400	40,22	40583,5888

Total entalpi bahan masuk = 8729900,7750 + 40583,5888 = 8770484,3638 kkal

Entalpi bahan keluar :

1. Entalpi limbah gas pada suhu = 120°C (393,15 Kelvin) ,

$$H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT + n \cdot \lambda \quad (\text{terjadi perubahan fase})$$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	λ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT + (n \cdot \lambda)$ (kkal)
CH ₃ CHO	152,7303	44	3,4712	1352,62	6150	26043,0945
C ₂ H ₅ OH	68,4311	46	1,4877	1655,90	9260	16239,5844
H ₂ O	63,6268	18	3,5349	772,04	9717	37077,7075
O ₂	1110,7661	32	34,7115	675,16		23435,8163
N ₂	25071,5773	28	895,4135	662,35		593077,1317
	26467,1316					695873,3344

2. Entalpi produk bawah ke F-232 pada suhu = 32°C (305,15 Kelvin) , $H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT + (n \cdot \lambda)$ (kkal)
CH ₃ CHO	15120,3034	44	343,6433	90,60	31134,0830
C ₂ H ₅ OH	6774,6814	46	147,2757	110,33	16248,9280
H ₂ O	24461,7760	18	1358,9876	56,32	76538,1816
	46356,7608				123921,1926

Total entalpi bahan keluar = 695873,3344 + 123921,1926 = 819794,5270 kkal

Neraca energi total :

H bahan masuk = H bahan keluar + Q serap

8770484,3638 = 819794,5270 + Q serap

Q serap = 7950689,8368 kkal

Neraca energi :

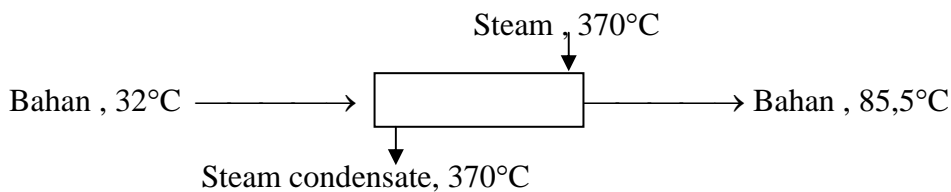
Komponen	Masuk (kkal/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/j)
* H Campuran gas dr E-220		* H Limbah gas	
CH ₃ CHO	2658841,5317	CH ₃ CHO	26043,0945
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1652678,0665	C ₂ H ₅ OH	16239,5844
H ₂ O	3736783,6916	H ₂ O	37077,7075
O ₂	25939,9040	O ₂	23435,8163
N ₂	655657,5812	N ₂	593077,1317
	8729900,7750		695873,3344
* H Air proses dr utilitas		* H Produk bawah ke F-232	

H ₂ O	40583,5888	CH ₃ CHO	31134,0830
		C ₂ H ₅ OH	16248,9280
		H ₂ O	76538,1816
			123921,1926
		* Q serap	7950689,8368
	8770484,3638		8770484,3638

6. HEATER (E - 234)

Fungsi : Memanaskan bahan sampai dengan 85,5°C.

Kondisi operasi :
 * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (tekanan atmosfer)
 * Suhu operasi = trial boiling point feed kolom distilasi
 * Sistem kerja = continuous



Neraca energi total :

H bahan masuk + Q supply = H bahan keluar + Q loss

Entalpi bahan masuk :

Entalpi liquid dr F-232 pada suhu = 32°C (305,15 Kelvin) , $H = \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Entalpi bahan masuk = Entalpi produk bawah kolom absorber

Entalpi bahan masuk = 123921,1926 kkal

Entalpi bahan keluar :

Entalpi liquid ke D-240 pada suhu = 85,5°C (358,65 Kelvin) , $H = \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ + (n . λ) (kkal)
CH ₃ CHO	15120,3034	44	343,6433	831,35	285687,8575
C ₂ H ₅ OH	6774,6814	46	147,2757	1015,70	149587,9285
H ₂ O	24461,7760	18	1358,9876	489,68	665469,0480

	46356,7608				1100744,8340
--	------------	--	--	--	--------------

Neraca energi total :

$$H \text{ bahan masuk} + Q_{\text{supply}} = H \text{ bahan keluar} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

Asumsi $Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\%$ dari Q_{supply} (Kehilangan maksimum = 10% : Ulrich, hal. 432)

$$123921,1926 + Q_{\text{supply}} = 1100744,8340 + 5\% Q_{\text{supply}}$$

$$Q_{\text{supply}} = 1028235,4120 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 51411,7706 \text{ kkal}$$

Kebutuhan Steam :

Dipakai Steam pada tekanan steam 33 atm dan suhu steam 370°C. (Ulrich : 426)

$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = 552 \text{ kkal/kg (Smith ; Steam Table C-3)}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = M_{\text{steam}} \cdot \lambda$$

$$M_{\text{steam}} = Q / \lambda = 1028235,4120 \text{ (kkal)} / 552 \text{ (kkal/kg)} = 1863 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca energi :

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/j)
* H Liquid dr F-232		* H Liquid ke D-240	
CH ₃ CHO	31134,0830	CH ₃ CHO	285687,8575
C ₂ H ₅ OH	16248,9280	C ₂ H ₅ OH	149587,9285
H ₂ O	76538,1816	H ₂ O	665469,0480
	123921,1926		1100744,8340
* Q supply	1028235,4120	* Q loss	51411,7706
	1152156,6046		1152156,6046

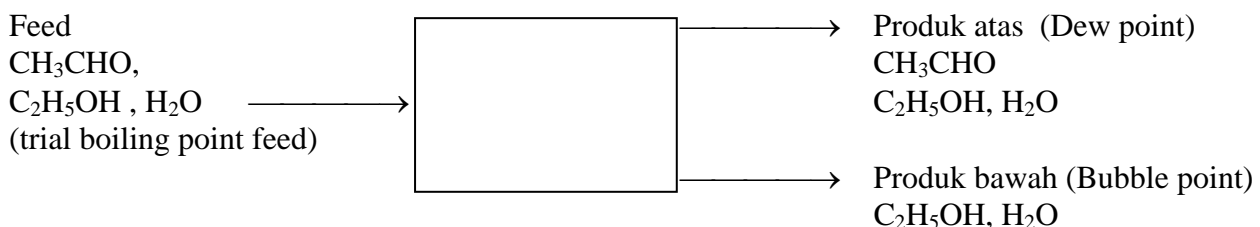
7. KOLOM DISTILASI-1 (D - 240)

Fungsi : Memisahkan acetaldehyde dari ethanol.

Kondisi operasi : * Tekanan operasi = 2 atm (berdasarkan titik didih acetaldehyde)

* Suhu operasi = Trial boiling point feed.

* Sistem kerja = continuous

**Neraca energi total :**

$$\Delta H_{\text{masuk}} + Q_{\text{reboiling}} = \Delta H_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{condensation}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$F.H_F + Q_{\text{reboiling}} = D.H_D + B.H_B + Q_{\text{condensation}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

Entalpi feed masuk (F.H_F) :

Entalpi liquid dr E-234 pada suhu = 85,5°C (358,65 Kelvin) $\Delta H = \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Entalpi bahan masuk = Entalpi keluar heater

Entalpi bahan masuk = 1100744,8340 kkal

Dari neraca massa : (kapasitas 120.000 ton/th)

Berat Vapor (V) :

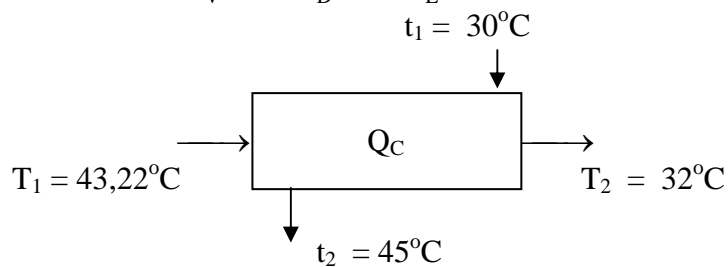
Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	Kmol
CH ₃ CHO	17825,4014	44	405,1228
C ₂ H ₅ OH	8,0486	46	0,1750
H ₂ O	28,7838	18	1,5991
	17862,2338		

Berat Refluks (L) :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	kmol
CH ₃ CHO	2705,0355	44	61,4781
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1,2213	46	0,0266
H ₂ O	4,3681	18	0,2427
	2710,6249		

Neraca energi sekitar Condenser (Q condensation) :

Q condensation = V.H_V - D.H_D - L.H_L



Entalpi Vapor (V.H_V) pada suhu 43,22°C (316,37 Kelvin) :

$H = \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT + n \cdot \lambda$ (terjadi perubahan fase)

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	λ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT + (n \cdot \lambda)$ (kkal)
CH ₃ CHO	17825,4014	44	405,1228	238,92	6150	2588297,1594
C ₂ H ₅ OH	8,0486	46	0,1750	291,16	9260	1671,4530
H ₂ O	28,7838	18	1,5991	146,77	9717	15773,1546
	17862,2338					2605741,7670

Entalpi Distilat (D.H_D) pada suhu 32°C (305,15 Kelvin) : $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal)
CH ₃ CHO	15120,3034	44	343,6433	90,60	31134,0830
C ₂ H ₅ OH	6,7749	46	0,1473	110,33	16,2516
H ₂ O	24,4618	18	1,3590	56,32	76,5389
	15151,5401				31226,8735

Entalpi Refluks (L.H_L) pada suhu 32°C (305,15 Kelvin) : $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal)
CH ₃ CHO	2705,0355	44	61,4781	90,60	5569,9159
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1,2213	46	0,0266	110,33	2,9348
H ₂ O	4,3681	18	0,2427	56,32	13,6689
	2710,6249				5586,5196

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ condensation} &= V.H_V - D.H_D - L.H_L \\
 &= 2605741,7670 - 31226,8735 - 5586,5196 \\
 &= 2568928,3739 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Air pendingin :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich : 427}) \\
 \text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} &= 45^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich : 427}) \\
 C_p \text{ air pendingin} &= 1 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}; \text{fig.3-11}) \\
 Q \text{ serap} &= (m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T) \\
 M \text{ air pendingin} &= \frac{Q \text{ serap}}{(C_p \cdot \Delta T)} = \frac{2568928,3739}{(1 \times (45 - 30))} = 17126 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi keluar :

Entalpi Bottom (B.H_B) pada suhu 109,842°C (382,992 Kelvin) : $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$	$H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$
----------	--------------	-----	-------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------

				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	6767,9065	46	147,1285	1462,94	215240,1678
H ₂ O	24437,3142	18	1357,6286	688,66	934944,5117
	31205,2207				1150184,6795

Neraca energi total :

$$\Delta H \text{ masuk} + Q \text{ reboiling} = \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ condensation} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$F.H_F + Q \text{ reboiling} = D.H_D + B.H_B + Q \text{ condensation} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Feed ; } F.H_F = 1100744,8340 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ distilat ; } D.H_D = 31226,8735 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Bottom ; } B.H_B = 1150184,6795 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q \text{ condensation} = 2568928,3739 \text{ kkal}$$

Asumsi $Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% Q_{\text{reboiling}}$ [kehilangan maksimum = 10% : Ulrich, hal 432]

$$F.H_F + Q \text{ reboiling} = D.H_D + B.H_B + Q \text{ condensation} + 5\% Q \text{ reboiling}$$

$$95\% Q \text{ reboiling} = D.H_D + B.H_B + Q \text{ condensation} - F.H_F$$

$$95\% Q \text{ reboiling} = 31226,8735 + 1150184,6795 + 2568928,3739 - 1100744,8340$$

$$Q \text{ reboiling} = 2789047,4662 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 139452,3733 \text{ kkal}$$

Kebutuhan Steam :

Dipakai Steam pada tekanan steam 33 atm dan suhu steam 370°C. (Ulrich : 426)

$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = 552 \text{ kkal/kg (Smith ; Steam Table C-3)}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = M_{\text{steam}} \cdot \lambda$$

$$M_{\text{steam}} = Q / \lambda = 2789047,4662 \text{ (kkal)} / 552 \text{ (kkal/kg)} = 5053 \text{ kg}$$

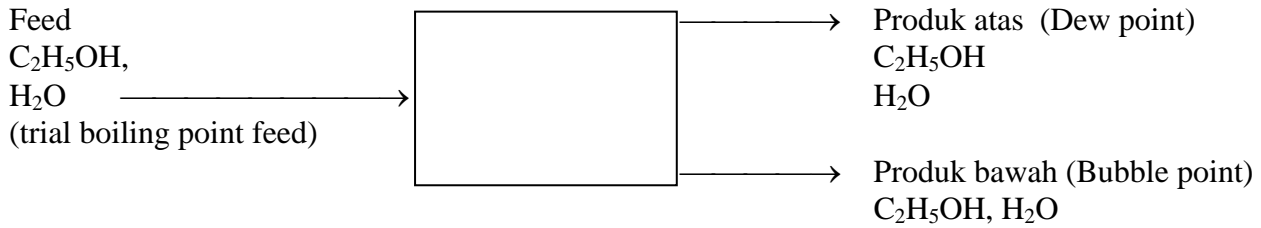
Neraca energi :

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/j)
* H Liquid dr E-234		* H Produk atas ke F-310	
CH ₃ CHO	285687,8575	CH ₃ CHO	31134,0830
C ₂ H ₅ OH	149587,9285	C ₂ H ₅ OH	16,2516
H ₂ O	665469,0480	H ₂ O	76,5389
	1100744,8340		31226,8735
* Q reboiling	2789047,4662	* H Produk bawah ke D-230	
		C ₂ H ₅ OH	215240,1678
		H ₂ O	934944,5117
			1150184,6795
		* Q Condensation	2568928,3739
		* Q loss	139452,3733
	3889792,3002		3889792,3002

8. KOLOM DISTILASI-2 (D - 250)

Fungsi : Memurnikan ethanol sampai dengan 99,5%.

Kondisi operasi :
 * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (tekanan atmosfer)
 * Suhu operasi = Trial boiling point feed.
 * Sistem kerja = continuous



Neraca energi total :

$$\Delta H \text{ masuk} + Q \text{ reboiling} = \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ condensation} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$F.H_F + Q \text{ reboiling} = D.H_D + B.H_B + Q \text{ condensation} + Q \text{ loss}$$

Entalpi feed masuk ($F.H_F$) :

Entalpi liquid dr D-240 pada suhu = 109,842°C (382,992 Kelvin) $\Delta H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$

$$\text{Entalpi bahan masuk} = \text{Entalpi produk bawah distilasi-1}$$

$$\text{Entalpi bahan masuk} = 1150184,6795 \text{ kkal}$$

Dari neraca massa : (kapasitas 120.000 ton/th)

Berat Vapor (V) :

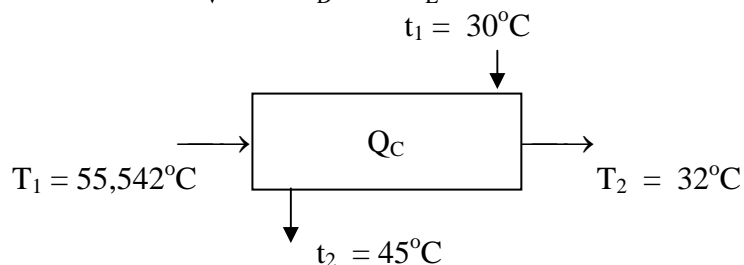
Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	Kmol
C ₂ H ₅ OH	20410,2754	46	443,7017
H ₂ O	102,4891	18	5,6939
	20512,7645		

Berat Refluks (L) :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	kmol
C ₂ H ₅ OH	13710,0341	46	298,0443
H ₂ O	68,8442	18	3,8247
	13778,8783		

Neraca energi sekitar Condenser (Q condensation) :

$$Q \text{ condensation} = V.H_V - D.H_D - L.H_L$$



Entalpi Vapor ($V.H_V$) pada suhu 55,542°C (328,692 Kelvin) :

$$H = \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT + n \cdot \lambda \quad (\text{terjadi perubahan fase})$$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	λ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ + (n . λ) (kkal)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	20410,2754	46	443,7017	495,34	9260	4328460,9421
H ₂ O	102,4891	18	5,6939	246,36	9717	56730,3755
	20512,7645					4385191,3176

Entalpi Distilat (D.H_D) pada suhu 32°C (305,15 Kelvin) : $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	6700,2275	46	145,6572	110,33	16070,3589
H ₂ O	33,6503	18	1,8695	56,32	105,2902
	6733,8778				16175,6491

Entalpi Refluks (L.H_L) pada suhu 32°C (305,15 Kelvin) : $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	13710,0341	46	298,0443	110,33	32883,2276
H ₂ O	68,8442	18	3,8247	56,32	215,4071
	13778,8783				33098,6347

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ condensation} &= V.H_V - D.H_D - L.H_L \\
 &= 4385191,3176 - 16175,6491 - 33098,6347 \\
 &= 4335917,0338 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Air pendingin :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich : 427}) \\
 \text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} &= 45^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich : 427}) \\
 \text{Cp air pendingin} &= 1 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}; \text{fig.3-11})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q \text{ serap} = (m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T)$$

$$M \text{ air pendingin} = \frac{Q \text{ serap}}{(C_p \cdot \Delta T)} = \frac{4335917,0338}{(1 \times (45 - 30))} = 28906 \text{ kg}$$

Entalpi keluar :

Entalpi Bottom (B.H_B) pada suhu 99,87°C (373,02 Kelvin) : $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Hasil perhitungan ditabelkan :

Komponen	Berat (kg/j)	B M	(n) (kmol/j)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal/kmol)	$H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kkal)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	67,6790	46	1,4713	1277,12	1879,0267
H ₂ O	24403,6639	18	1355,7592	607	822945,8344
	24471,3429				824824,8611

Neraca energi total :

$$\Delta H \text{ masuk} + Q \text{ reboiling} = \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ condensation} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$F.H_F + Q \text{ reboiling} = D.H_D + B.H_B + Q \text{ condensation} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Feed ; } F.H_F = 1150184,6795 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ distilat ; } D.H_D = 16175,6491 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Bottom ; } B.H_B = 824824,8611 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q \text{ condensation} = 4335917,0338 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Asumsi } Q_{\text{loss}} = 5 \% Q_{\text{reboiling}} \text{ [kehilangan maksimum} = 10\% : \text{Ulrich,hal 432]}$$

$$F.H_F + Q \text{ reboiling} = D.H_D + B.H_B + Q \text{ condensation} + 5\% Q \text{ reboiling}$$

$$95\% Q \text{ reboiling} = D.H_D + B.H_B + Q \text{ condensation} - F.H_F$$

$$95\% Q \text{ reboiling} = 16175,6491 + 824824,8611 + 4335917,0338 - 1150184,6795$$

$$Q \text{ reboiling} = 4238666,1732 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 211933,3087 \text{ kkal}$$

Kebutuhan Steam :

Dipakai Steam pada tekanan steam 33 atm dan suhu steam 370°C. (Ulrich : 426)

$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = 552 \text{ kkal/kg (Smith ; Steam Table C-3)}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = M_{\text{steam}} \cdot \lambda$$

$$M_{\text{steam}} = Q / \lambda = 4238666,1732 \text{ (kkal)} / 552 \text{ (kkal/kg)} = 7679 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca energi :

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/j)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/j)
* H Liquid dr D-240		* H Produk atas ke V-112	
C ₂ H ₅ OH	215240,1678	C ₂ H ₅ OH	16070,3589
H ₂ O	934944,5117	H ₂ O	105,2902
	1150184,6795		16175,6491
* Q reboiling	4238666,1732	* H Produk bawah ke WTP	
		C ₂ H ₅ OH	1879,0267
		H ₂ O	822945,8344
			824824,8611
		* Q Condensation	4335917,0338
		* Q loss	211933,3087
	5388850,8527		5388850,8527

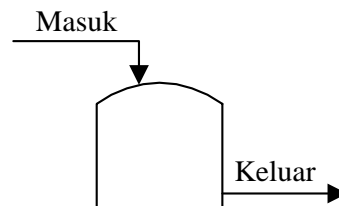
APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

Kapasitas produksi = 120.000 ton/tahun
 Waktu operasi = 24 jam / hari ; 330 hari / tahun
 Satuan massa = kilogram
 Satuan panas = kilokalori

1. TANGKI ETHYL ALCOHOL (F - 110)

Fungsi : menampung ethyl alcohol dari supplier
 Type : silinder tegak , tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas dish
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk liquid pada tekanan atmosferic
 Kondisi Operasi :
 - Tekanan = 1 atm (atmospheric pressure)
 - Suhu = 30°C (suhu kamar)
 - Waktu penyimpanan = 7 hari



Perhitungan :

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg)	Fraksi berat	ρ bahan (gr/cc)	Literatur
C ₂ H ₅ OH	16110,1475	0,9950	0,789	Perry 7 ^{ed} , T.2-1
H ₂ O	80,9747	0,0050	1,000	Perry 7 ^{ed} , T.2-1
	16191,1222	1,0000		

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho_{\text{komponen}}}} \times 62,43 = \dots \text{ lb/cuft} \quad (1 \text{ gr/cc} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft})$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,9950}{0,789} + \frac{0,0050}{1}} = 0,79 \text{ gr/cc} = 0,79 \times 62,43 = 49,3 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 16191,1222 \text{ kg/jam} = 35694,9480 \text{ lb/jam} \quad (1 \text{ kg} = 2,2046 \text{ lb})$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho_{\text{komponen}}}} \times 62,43 = 49,3 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{35694,9480 \text{ lb / jam}}{49,3 \text{ lb / cuft}} = 725 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 7 hari dengan 8 buah tangki (memudahkan proses pengisian dan pengosongan), sehingga volume masing-masing tangki adalah

$$= \frac{725 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times (7 \times 24 \text{ jam})}{8 \text{ tan gki}} = 15225 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki. (faktor keamanan)

Maka volume tangki = $15225 \times (100/80) = 19031 \text{ cuft}$

Menentukan ukuran tangki dan ketebalannya

Asumsi dimension ratio : $H/D = 1$ (Ulrich : Tabel 4-27)

Volume = $\frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H$

19031 = $\frac{1}{4} \pi (D)^2 \cdot 1 D$

D $\approx 29 \text{ ft} = 348 \text{ in}$

H = $29 \text{ ft} = 348 \text{ in}$

Menentukan tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad [\text{Brownell, pers.13-1, hal.254}]$$

dengan : t_{\min} = tebal shell minimum; in
P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in ($\frac{1}{2} D$)
C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan $\frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$)
E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, $E = 0,8$
f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C, maka $f = 12650 \text{ psi}$ [Brownell, T.13-1]

P operasi = P hidrostatik

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{49,3 \times (80\% \times 29)}{144} = 8,0 \text{ psi}$$

P design diambil 10% lebih besar dari P operasi untuk faktor keamanan.

P design = $1,1 \times 8,0 = 9 \text{ psi}$

R = $\frac{1}{2} D = \frac{1}{2} \times 348 = 174 \text{ in}$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{9 \times 174}{(12650 \times 0,80) - (0,6 \times 9)} + 0,125 = 0,280 \text{ in, digunakan } t = \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

Untuk tebal tutup atas, karena tekanan atmosferic, maka disamakan dengan tebal shell.

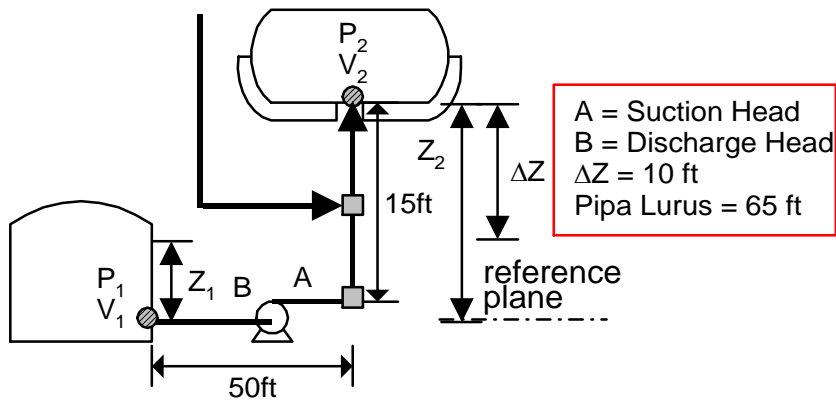
Untuk tebal tutup bawah datar karena tutup bawah menumpang diatas semen (pondasi) , maka tebal tutup = $\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$ [Brownell, hal.58].

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : menampung ethyl alcohol dari supplier
Type : silinder tegak , tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas dish
Volume : $19031 \text{ cuft} = 539 \text{ M}^3$
Diameter : 29 ft
Tinggi : 29 ft
Tebal shell : $\frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$
Tebal tutup atas : $\frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$
Tebal tutup bawah : $\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-283 grade C (Brownell : 253)
Jumlah : 8 buah

2. POMPA - 1 (L - 111)

Fungsi : Memindahkan ethanol dari F-110 ke V-112.
 Type : Centrifugal Pump
 Dasar Pemilihan : sesuai untuk liquid dan bahan tidak mengandung solid



Perhitungan : (Asumsi Aliran Turbulen)

Bahan masuk = 16191,1222 kg/jam = 35695 lb/jam

ρ campuran = 49,3 lb/cuft

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa lb / jam}}{\text{densitas lb / cuft}} = \frac{35695}{49,3} = 724,1 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 12,069 \text{ cuft/menit} = 90,3 \text{ gpm} = 0,2012 \text{ cuft/dt (cfs)}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

Di Optimum untuk turbulen, $N_{Re} > 2100$ digunakan Persamaan (15) Peters :

$$\text{Diameter Optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{ed}, \text{pers.15, hal.496}]$$

dengan : q_f = fluid flow rate ; cuft/dt

ρ = fluid density ; lb/cuft

$$\text{Diameter pipa optimum} = 3,15 \text{ in} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{ed}, \text{pers.15, hal.496}]$$

Dipilih pipa 3 in , sch. 40 [Foust , App.C6a]

$$\text{OD} = 3,500 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,256 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = (\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot \text{ID}^2) = 0,0514 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran , } V = \frac{\text{rate volumetrik cuft / mnt}}{\text{Area pipa ft}^2} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}}$$

$$= \frac{12,069 \text{ cuft / mnt}}{0,0514 \text{ ft}^2} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}} = 3,92 \text{ ft/dt}$$

$$\text{sg bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{sg reference} = \frac{49,3}{62,43} \times 1 = 0,790$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} = \frac{0,790}{0,996} \times 0,00085$$

$$= 0,000674 \text{ lb/ft dt} \quad (\text{berdasarkan sg bahan})$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D V \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,256 \times 3,92 \times 49,3}{0,000674} = 73403 > 2100 \quad (\text{asumsi turbulen benar})$$

Dipilih pipa Commercial steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon / D = 0,00059 \quad [\text{Foust , App. C-1}]$$

$$f = 0,00756 \quad [\text{Foust, App. C-3}]$$

Digunakan Persamaan Bernoulli : $-\mathbf{Wf} = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} + \Sigma F$

Perhitungan Friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1, halaman 484.

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 65,0 ft

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le [Peters 4^{ed}; Tabel-1] :

- 1 elbow 90°	= 1 x 32 x (ID Pipa = 0,256)	= 8,2 ft
- 1 globe valve	= 1 x 300 x (ID Pipa = 0,256)	= 76,8 ft
- 1 tee valve	= 1 x 90 x (ID Pipa = 0,256)	= 23,0 ft
- 1 gate valve	= 1 x 7 x (ID Pipa = 0,256)	= 1,8 ft

Panjang total pipa = 174,8 ft

Friksi yang terjadi :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times V^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} = \frac{2 \times 0,00756 \times (3,92)^2 \times 174,8}{32,2 \times 0,256} \frac{(ft/dt)^2 \times ft}{\left(\frac{ft \cdot lb_m}{dt^2 \cdot lb_f} \right) \times ft} = 4,925 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \longrightarrow K = 0,4, A \text{ tangki} \gg A \text{ pipa, [Peters 4}^{ed} \text{, hal. 484]}$$

$$= \frac{0,4 \times (3,92)^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \longrightarrow \alpha = 1 \text{ untuk aliran turbulen [Peters 4}^{ed} \text{, hal. 484]}$$

$$= 0,096 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} ; \alpha = 1 \text{ untuk aliran turbulen [Peters 4}^{ed} \text{: 484]}$$

$$= \frac{3,92^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} = 0,239 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m} ; (V_1 \ll V_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0)$$

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = 4,925 + 0,096 + 0,239 = 5,260 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \quad (1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2)$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \quad (1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2)$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 0 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 ; \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = 0 \frac{lb_f/\text{ft}^2}{lb_m/\text{ft}^3} = 0 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} = \frac{3,92^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \longrightarrow \alpha = 1 \text{ aliran turbulen, [Peters 4}^{ed} \text{, hal. 484]}$$

$$= 0,239 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

$$\Delta Z = 10 \text{ ft} \quad ; \quad \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} = 10 \text{ ft} \frac{\text{ft} / \text{dt}^2}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_m / \text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} = 10 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

(g percepatan gravitasi = 32,2 ft/dt²)
 (g_c konstanta gravitasi = 32,2 ft/dt² x lb_m/lb_f)

Persamaan Bernoulli : - $W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times g_c \times \alpha} + \Sigma F$

$$- W_f = 0 + 10 + 0,239 + 5,26 = 15,4990 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

sg campuran (Himmelblau:berdasarkan sg bahan) = 0,790

rate volumetrik bahan = 90,3 gpm

$$\text{hp} = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate}(\text{gpm}) \times \text{sg}}{3960} \quad ; \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}} ; \text{pers. 6-11 ; hal. 6-5})$$

$$= \frac{15,499 \times 90,3 \times 0,790}{3960} \approx 0,50 \text{ hp} \quad (\text{Minimum} = 0,5 \text{ hp})$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 72\% \quad ; \text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{fig. 14-37}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta_{\text{pompa}}} = 0,50 / 72\% = 0,69 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad ; \text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{fig. 14-38}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta_{\text{motor}}} = 0,69 / 80\% = 0,86, \text{ digunakan power} = 1,0 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi :

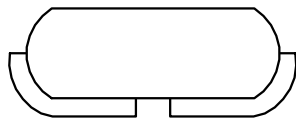
Fungsi	: Memindahkan ethanol dari F-110 ke V-112.
Type	: Centrifugal Pump
Bahan konstruksi	: Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	: 90,30 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	: 15,50 ft.lbf/lb _m
Effisiensi motor	: 80%
Power	: 1,0 hp = 0,8 kW
Jumlah	: 1 buah

3. VAPORIZER (V - 112)

Fungsi : Menguapkan ethanol pada suhu 300°C.

Type : Silinder horizontal, tutup dished dilengkapi jaket pemanas.

Operasi : Continuous



Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate massa} = 22925,0000 \text{ kg/jam} = 50540,4550 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho_{\text{komponen}}}} \times 62,43 = 49,3 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}}}{\text{densitas} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{cuft}}} = 1026 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu operasi} = 60 \text{ menit} \approx 1 \text{ jam}$$

Direncanakan digunakan 1 buah tangki untuk 1 kali proses.

Volume bahan = 1026 cuft/jam x 1 jam = 1026 cuft

Asumsi volume bahan mengisi 50 % volume tangki (50% ruang uap).

Volume tangki = 1026 x (100/50) = 2052 cuft

Menentukan ukuran tangki dan ketebalannya

Diambil dimension ratio $\frac{L}{D} = 3$ (Ulrich ; T.4-27 : 248)

Dengan mengabaikan volume dished head.

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot L$$

$$2052 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot 3D$$

$$D = 10 \text{ ft} = 120 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 30 \text{ ft} = 360 \text{ in}$$

Penentuan tebal shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad [\text{Brownell \& Young, pers.13-1, hal.254}]$$

dengan : t_{\min} = tebal shell minimum; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in ($\frac{1}{2} D$)
 C = faktor korosi ; in (diambil 1/8 in)
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded butt joint.
 faktor pengelasan, $E = 0,8$
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi SA-283 grade - C
 maka $f = 12650 \text{ psi}$ [Perry 7^{ed}, T.28-11]

$P_{\text{operasi}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$

P_{design} diambil 10% lebih besar dari P_{operasi} untuk faktor keamanan.

$P_{\text{design}} = 1,1 \times 14,7 = 17 \text{ psi}$

$r = \frac{1}{2} D = \frac{1}{2} \times 120 \text{ in} = 60 \text{ in}$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{17 \times 60}{(12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 17)} + 0,125 = 0,226 \text{ in} \text{ digunakan } t = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Dimensi tutup , standard dished :

Untuk $D=120 \text{ in}$, didapat $r_c = 114 \text{ in}$ (Brownell & Young, T-5.7)

digunakan persamaan 13.12 dari Brownell & Young.

Tebal standard torispherical dished :

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{fE - 0,1P} + C \quad [\text{Brownell \& Young; pers.13.12}]$$

dengan : t_h = tebal dished minimum ; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 r_c = crown radius ; in [B&Y, T-5.7]
 C = faktor korosi ; in (diambil 1/8 in)
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded butt joint.
 faktor pengelasan, $E = 0,8$
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi SA-283 grade C
 maka $f = 12650 \text{ psi}$ [Perry 7^{ed}, T.28-11]

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times 17 \times 114}{(12650 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 17)} + 0,125 = 0,295 \text{ in} , \text{ digunakan } t = 3/8 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan Jaket :

Perhitungan sistem penjaga suhu : (Kern , hal 719)

Dari neraca panas : suhu yang dijaga = 200°C

Q = 7814421,0558 kkal/jam = 31009608 Btu/jam

Suhu masuk rata-rata = 30°C = 86°F

Suhu keluar rata-rata = 300 °C = 572°F

ΔT = 572 – 86 = 486°F

Kebutuhan media = 14157 kg/jam = 31211 lb/jam

Densitas media = 0,1 lb/cuft

Rate volumetrik = $\frac{\text{rate bahan lb / jam}}{\rho \text{ bahan lb / cuft}} = 312110 \text{ cuft/jam} = 86,7 \text{ cuft/dt}$

Asumsi kecepatan aliran = 10 ft/dt [Kern, T.12, hal. 845]

Luas penampang = $\frac{\text{rate volumetrik cuft / dt}}{\text{kecepatan aliran ft / dt}} = 86,7 / 10 = 8,67 \text{ ft}^2$

Luas penampang = $\pi/4 (D_2^2 - D_1^2)$

dengan: D_2 = diameter dalam jaket

D_1 = diameter luar bejana = $D_i \text{ bejana} + (2 \times \text{tebal})$

= 30 + 2 (1/4 in = 0,03 ft) = 30,06 ft

Luas penampang = $\pi/4 (D_2^2 - D_1^2)$

8,67 = $\pi/4 (D_2^2 - 30,06^2)$

D_2 = 30,25 ft

Spasi = $\frac{D_2 - D_1}{2} = \frac{30,25 - 30,06}{2} = 0,095 \text{ ft} = 1,14 \text{ in} \approx 1 \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$

Perhitungan Tinggi Jaket :

U_D = 100 (Kern, Tabel 8)

A = $\frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta t} = \frac{31009608}{100 \times 486} = 639 \text{ ft}^2$

$A_{\text{jaket}} = A_{\text{shell}} + A_{\text{dished}}$

$A_{\text{shell}} = \pi D h$ (silinder)

$A_{\text{dished}} = 6,28 \cdot R_c \cdot h$ (Hesse : pers. 4-16)

R_c : Radius of Crown = 114 in = 9,5 ft

h : tinggi dished = 1,43 ft

$A_{\text{dished}} = 6,28 \cdot 9,5 \cdot 1,43 = 85,3138 \text{ ft}^2$

$A_{\text{jaket}} = A_{\text{shell}} + A_{\text{dished}}$

639 = $(\pi \cdot (30,25) \cdot h) + 85,3138$

$h_{\text{jaket}} = 5,9 \text{ ft}$

Tinggi tangki = 10 ft

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Menguapkan ethanol pada suhu 300°C.

Type : Silinder horizontal, tutup dished dilengkapi jaket pemanas.

Dimensi Shell :

Diameter Shell , inside : 10 ft

Panjang Shell : 30 ft

Tebal Shell : ¼ in

Dimensi tutup :

Tebal tutup atas (dished) : 3/8 in

Tebal tutup : 1,43 ft

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-283 grade C

Jumlah tangki : 1 buah (continuous)

Jaket pemanas :

Diameter jaket : 30,06 ft

Tinggi jaket : 5,9 ft

Jaket spacing : 1 3/16 in

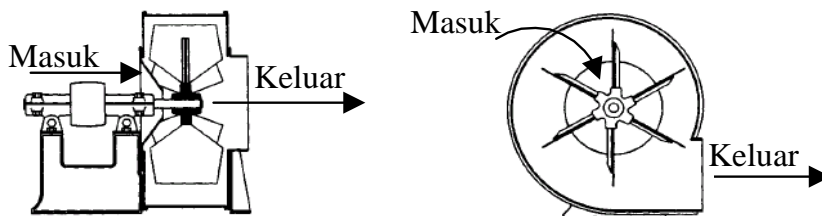
Tebal Jaket : ¼ in

4. BLOWER - 1 (G - 113)

Fungsi : menghembuskan uap ethanol ke R-210

Type : Centrifugal Fan

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan gas dan tekanan operasi.



Perhitungan rate bahan :

Rate massa = 22925,0000 kg/jam = 50540,4550 lb/jam

BM campuran = 45,86

ρ campuran pada $P = 1 \text{ atm}$, $T = 300^\circ\text{C} = 1032 \text{ R}$; udara_{std} = 492 R

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{492}{1032} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{45,86}{359} = 0,061 \text{ lb/cuft} \quad [\text{Himmelblau:249}]$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{50540,4550 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,061 \text{ lb/cuft}} / 60 = 13809 \text{ cuft/mnt}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

Diameter optimum pipa = 12 in , sch. 40 [Foust , App.C6a]

OD = 12,750 in

ID = 11,938 in

A = 15,770 in²

Perhitungan Power :

$$hp = 0,0044 Q \times P_1 \times \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-31b})$$

dengan : Q = volumetrik bahan ; cuft/mnt

P_1 = operating suction pressure ; psi

P_2 = operating discharge pressure ; psi

$$P_2 = P_1 + \Delta P_{\text{pipa}} = 14,7 + 2 \text{ psi} = 16,7 \text{ psi}$$

$$hp = 0,0044 Q \times P_1 \times \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-31b})$$

$$\text{hp} = 0,0044 \times 13809 \times 14,7 \times \ln \frac{16,7}{14,7} = 113,9 \text{ hp}$$

Asumsi efisiensi motor = 80 % , maka :

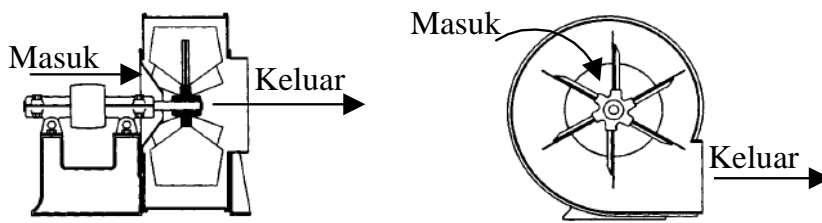
$$\text{hp} = 113,9 / 80\% \approx 143 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	: menghembuskan uap ethanol ke R-210
Type	: Centrifugal Fan
Bahan konstruksi	: Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	: 13809 cuft/menit
Adiabatic Head	: 15000 ft.lbf/lbm bahan (Perry ^{6ed} , fig.6-35)
Effisiensi motor	: 80%
Power	: 143 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah

5. BLOWER - 2 (G - 120)

Fungsi	: menghembuskan udara bebas ke R-210
Type	: Centrifugal Fan
Dasar Pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk bahan gas dan tekanan operasi.



Perhitungan rate bahan :

$$\text{Rate massa} = 31736,1738 \text{ kg/jam} = 69965,5688 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{BM campuran} = 28,84$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran pada } P = 1 \text{ atm, } T=30^{\circ}\text{C} = 546 \text{ R ; udara}_{\text{std}} = 492 \text{ R}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{492}{546} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{28,84}{359} = 0,073 \text{ lb/cuft} \quad [\text{Himmelblau:249}]$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{69965,5688 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,073 \text{ lb/cuft}} / 60 = 15974 \text{ cuft/mnt}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

$$\text{Diameter optimum pipa} = 12 \text{ in , sch. 40} \quad [\text{Foust , App.C6a}]$$

$$\text{OD} = 12,750 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 11,938 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{A} = 15,770 \text{ in}^2$$

Perhitungan Power :

$$\text{hp} = 0,0044 Q \times P_1 \times \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-31b})$$

dengan : Q = volumetrik bahan ; cuft/mnt
 P_1 = operating suction pressure ; psi
 P_2 = operating discharge pressure ; psi

$$P_2 = P_1 + \Delta P_{\text{pipa}} + \Delta P_{\text{heater}} = 14,7 + 2 + 2 \text{ psi} = 18,7 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{hp} = 0,0044 Q \times P_1 \times \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-31b})$$

$$\text{hp} = 0,0044 \times 15974 \times 14,7 \times \ln \frac{18,7}{14,7} = 248,7 \text{ hp}$$

Asumsi efisiensi motor = 80 % , maka :

$$\text{hp} = 248,7 / 80\% \approx 311 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	: menghembuskan udara bebas ke R-210
Type	: Centrifugal Fan
Bahan konstruksi	: Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	: 15974 cuft/menit
Adiabatic Head	: 15000 ft.lbf/lbm bahan (Perry ^{6ed} , fig.6-35)
Effisiensi motor	: 80%
Power	: 311 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah

6. HEATER - 1 (E - 121)

Fungsi	: Memanaskan bahan dari 30°C menjadi 300°C
Type	: 1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)
Dasar Pemilihan	: Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas yang besar.

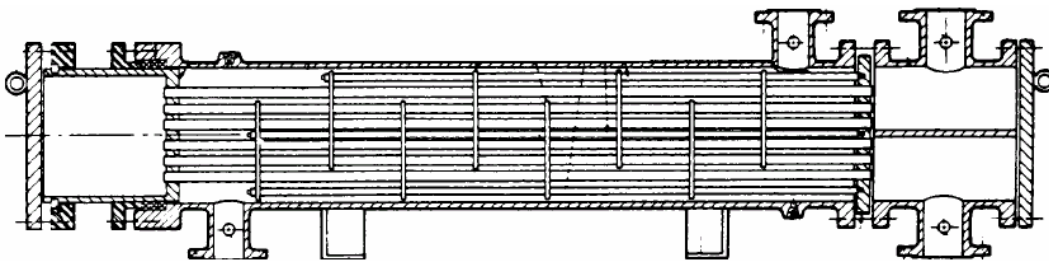
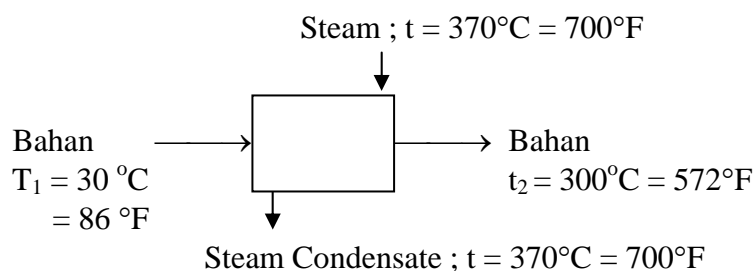


Diagram Suhu :



Perhitungan :

- Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :
 $w \text{ Bahan} = 31736,1738 \text{ kg/jam} = 69966 \text{ lb/jam}$
Panas yang dibutuhkan ; $Q = 2221631,7085 \text{ kkal/jam} = 2204000 \text{ Btu/jam}$
Steam yang digunakan : $W \text{ steam} = 4025 \text{ kg/jam} = 8874 \text{ lb/jam}$
- Log Mean Temperature Difference :
 $\Delta T_1 = 700 - 572 = 128^\circ\text{F}$
 $\Delta T_2 = 700 - 86 = 614^\circ\text{F}$

$$LMTD = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}} = 310^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T = F_T \times LMTD \quad (\text{untuk 1-2 Shell \& Tube, } F_T = 0,8, \text{ Kern : 225})$$

$$= 0,8 \times 310 = 264^\circ\text{F}$$

3. T_c dan t_c ; dipakai temperatur rata-rata

$$T_c = T_{av} \text{ media} = 700^\circ\text{F}; t_c = t_{av} \text{ bahan} = 329^\circ\text{F}$$

dipilih pipa ukuran $\frac{3}{4}$ in OD , 16 BWG , 16 ft , 1-in square pitch

$$a = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Asumsi : } U_D = 5 \text{ Btu / j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \text{ [Kern ; tabel 8]}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{2204000}{5 \times 264} = 1669,7 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$Nt = \frac{A}{L \times a} = \frac{1669,7}{16 \times 0,1963} = 532 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{digunakan } Nt = 526 \text{ [Kern ; tabel 9]}$$

$$\text{Tube passes} = 2$$

$$\text{ID shell} = 29,0 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{pitch} = 1 \text{ in square}$$

$$A \text{ baru} = Nt \times L \times a = 526 \cdot 16 \cdot 0,1963 = 1652,1 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D \text{ baru} = \frac{Q}{A_{\text{baru}} \times \Delta T} = 4 \text{ Btu / j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Shell Passes} = 1$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Memanaskan bahan dari 30°C menjadi 300°C

Type : 1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)

Tube : OD = $\frac{3}{4}$ in ; 16 BWG

Panjang = 16 ft

Pitch = 1 in square

Jumlah Tube , Nt = 526

Passes = 2

Shell : ID = 29,0 in

Passes = 1

Heat Exchanger Area , A = $1652,1 \text{ ft}^2 = 154 \text{ m}^2$

Bahan konstruksi = Carbon steel

Jumlah exchanger = 1 buah

7. REAKTOR (R - 210)

Perhitungan dan penjelasan pada bab VI Perencanaan Alat Utama

8. SUB-COOLER (E - 220)

Fungsi : Mendinginkan bahan dengan suhu 130°C
 Type : 1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas yang besar.

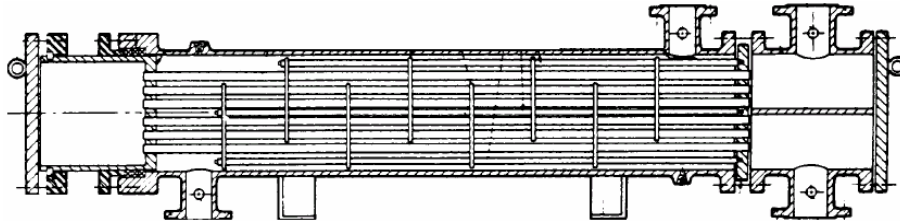
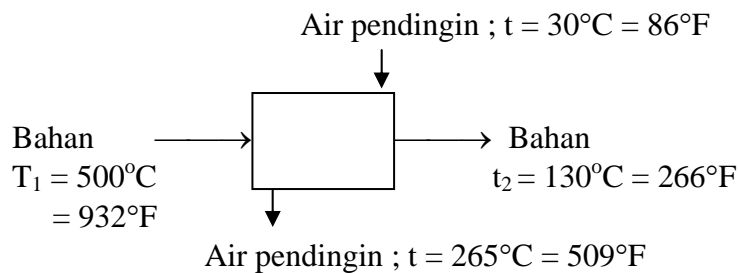


Diagram Suhu :



Perhitungan analog dengan exchanger sebelumnya :

1. Neraca panas :

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

w Bahan = 54661,1738 kg/jam = 120506 lb/jam

Panas yang dibutuhkan ; $Q = 7586310,4138 \text{ kkal/jam} = 7526102 \text{ Btu/jam}$

Pendingin yang digunakan : $W_{\text{Pendingin}} = 9789 \text{ kg/jam} = 21581 \text{ lb/jam}$

2. Log Mean Temperature Difference :

$$\Delta T_1 = 266 - 86 = 180^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = 932 - 509 = 423^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}} = 284^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T = F_T \times \text{LMTD} \quad (\text{untuk 1-2 Shell \& Tube, } F_T = 0,8, \text{ Kern : 225})$$

$$= 0,8 \times 284 = 242^{\circ}\text{F}$$

3. T_c dan t_c ; dipakai temperatur rata-rata

$$T_c = T_{\text{av media}} = 298^{\circ}\text{F}; \quad t_c = t_{\text{av bahan}} = 599^{\circ}\text{F}$$

dipilih pipa ukuran $\frac{3}{4}$ in OD , 16 BWG , 16 ft , 1-in square pitch

$$a = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Asumsi : } U_D = 10 \text{ Btu / j ft}^2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \text{ [Kern ; tabel 8]}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{7526102}{10 \times 242} = 3110 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$N_t = \frac{A}{L \times a} = \frac{3110}{16 \times 0,1963} = 990 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{digunakan } N_t = 914 \text{ [Kern ; tabel 9]}$$

$$\text{Tube passes} = 2$$

$$\text{ID shell} = 37,0 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{pitch} = 1 \text{ in square}$$

$$A_{\text{baru}} = N_t \times L \times a = 914 \cdot 16 \cdot 0,1963 = 2870,7 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D \text{ baru} = \frac{Q}{A_{\text{baru}} \times \Delta T} = 9 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Shell Passes} = 1$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Mendinginkan bahan dengan suhu 130°C

Type : 1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)

Tube : OD = $\frac{3}{4}$ in ; 16 BWG

Panjang = 16 ft

Pitch = 1 in square

Jumlah Tube , N_t = 914

Passes = 2

Shell : ID = 37,0 in

Passes = 1

Heat Exchanger Area , A = $2870,7 \text{ ft}^2 = 267 \text{ m}^2$

Jumlah exchanger = 1 buah

9. KOLOM ABSORBER (D - 230)

Fungsi : Menyerap uap acetaldehyde dengan bantuan air proses.

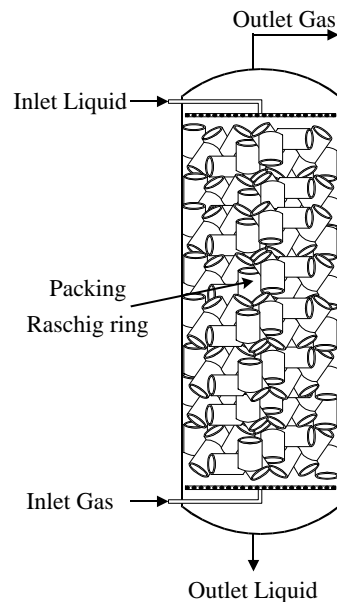
Type : silinder tegak , tutup bawah dan tutup atas dish
dilengkapi dengan : packing raschig ring dan sparger

Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk proses penyerapan pada tekanan atmosferic

Kondisi operasi : * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (atmospheric pressure)

* Suhu operasi = 32°C (suhu kamar)

* Sistem operasi = kontinyu

**Perhitungan analog dengan tangki sebelumnya :****A. Feed Inlet Liquid :**

Air proses dari utilitas :

Rate massa = $18162,7186 \text{ kg/jam} = 40041,5294 \text{ lb/jam}$ (1 kg = 2,2046 lb)

ρ campuran = $62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$

$$\text{rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = 642 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

B. Feed inlet Gas :**Campuran gas dari R-210 :**

$$\text{Rate massa} = 54661,1738 \text{ kg/jam} = 120506,0238 \text{ lb/jam} \quad (1 \text{ kg} = 2,2046 \text{ lb})$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 0,054 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = 2231594 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{Total rate volumetrik} = 2231594 + 642 = 2232236 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Direncanakan waktu kontak selama 1 menit dengan 1 buah tangki,

$$\text{sehingga volume tangki adalah} = 2232236 \text{ cuft/jam} \times (1/60) \text{ jam} = 6201 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (20% untuk ruang gas). (faktor keamanan)

$$\text{Maka volume tangki} = 6201 \times (100/80) = 7752 \text{ cuft}$$

Menentukan ukuran tangki dan ketebalannya

Asumsi dimension ratio : $H/D = 5$ (Ulrich : Tabel 4-18)

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H$$

$$7752 = \frac{1}{4} \pi (D)^2 \cdot 5 D$$

$$D \approx 13 \text{ ft} = 156 \text{ in} = 3,97 \text{ meter}$$

$$H = 65 \text{ ft} = 780 \text{ in} = 19,83 \text{ meter}$$

Menentukan tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad [\text{Brownell, pers.13-1, hal.254}]$$

dengan : t_{\min} = tebal shell minimum; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in ($\frac{1}{2} D$)
 C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan $\frac{1}{8}$ in)
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, $E = 0,8$
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi stainless steel 316
 maka $f = 36000 \text{ psi}$ [Perry 7^{ed}, T.28-11]

$$P \text{ operasi} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$$

P design diambil 10% lebih besar dari P operasi untuk faktor keamanan.

$$P \text{ design} = 1,1 \times 14,7 = 17 \text{ psi}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} D = \frac{1}{2} \times 156 = 78 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{17 \times 78}{(36000 \times 0,80) - (0,6 \times 17)} + 0,125 = 0,172 \text{ in, digunakan } t = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tutup atas dan tutup bawah (standard torispherical dished) :

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{fE - 0,1P} + C \quad [\text{Brownell \& Young; pers.13.12}]$$

dengan : t_h = tebal dished minimum ; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 r_c = crown radius ; in [B&Y, T-5.7]
 C = faktor korosi ; in (diambil $\frac{1}{8}$ in)
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded butt joint.
 faktor pengelasan, $E = 0,8$
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi stainless steel 316
 maka $f = 36000 \text{ psi}$ [Perry 7^{ed}, T.28-11]

Untuk $D = 156$ in dengan , dari Brownell Tabel 5.7 didapat : $rc = 144$ in

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times rc}{fE - 0,1P} + C \quad [\text{Brownell, pers.13-12}]$$

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times 17 \times 144}{(36000 \times 0,85) - (0,1 \times 17)} = 0,201 \text{ in} , \text{ digunakan } t = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$h = rc - \sqrt{rc^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} = 1,92 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan Sparger (Perforated Pipe) Bagian Atas :

Total rate massa = 18162,7186 kg/jam = 40041,5295 lb/jam

ρ campuran = 62,43 lb/cuft

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{massa lb/ jam}}{\text{densitas lb/ cuft}} = 641 \text{ cuft/jam} = 10,7 \text{ cuft/mnt}$$

Berdasarkan Peter 4^{ed}, fig. 14-2 , halaman 498 ,dengan asumsi aliran turbulen didapat : ID optimum = 3,1 in , maka digunakan pipa ukuran = 3 in sch. 40

Dari Foust , App. C-6a , didapatkan :

OD = 3,500 in

ID = 3,068 in = 0,256 ft

$A = \frac{1}{4} \pi D_p^2 = 0,0514 \text{ ft}^2$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran} , V = \frac{\text{cuft/menit}}{\text{ft}^2} \times \frac{1}{60} = 3,5 \text{ ft/dt}$$

dengan : $\mu = 1,0000 \text{ cp} = 0,00067200 \text{ lb/ft.dt}$ (berdasarkan sg bahan)

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D V \rho}{\mu} = 83132 > 2100$$

dengan $N_{Re} > 2100$ untuk menentukan diameter sparger digunakan persamaan 6.3 dari Treybal halaman 141 : $dp = 0,0233 \times N_{Re}^{-0,5}$

dengan : dp = diameter sparger ; ft

d = diameter pipa (ID) ; ft

$$dp = 0,0233 \times (N_{Re})^{-0,5} = 0,01322 \text{ ft} = 4,03 \text{ mm} \quad (1 \text{ ft} = 304,8 \text{ mm})$$

[ukuran diameter (minimum) = 1,6 mm = 0,01 ft]

Untuk pemasangan sejajar atau segaris pada pipa, jarak interface (C) dianjurkan minimal menggunakan jarak 3 dp. maka $C = 3 \times 0,01322 \text{ ft} = 0,03966 \text{ ft}$

Panjang pipa direncanakan 0,75 Diameter shell = 0,75 x 13 ft = 9,8 ft

Posisi sparger direncanakan disusun bercabang 20.

$$\text{maka banyaknya lubang} = \frac{\text{Panjang Pipa} \times \text{Cabang}}{C} \approx 4943 \text{ lubang}$$

$$\text{Jumlah lubang tiap cabang} = \frac{\text{Jumlah lubang}}{\text{cabang}} \approx 248 \text{ lubang tiap cabang}$$

Perhitungan Sparger (Perforated Pipe) Bagian Bawah :

Total rate massa = 54661,1738 kg/jam = 120506,0238 lb/jam

ρ campuran = 0,054 lb/cuft

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{massa lb/ jam}}{\text{densitas lb/ cuft}} = 2231593 \text{ cuft/jam} = 37193,2 \text{ cuft/mnt}$$

Berdasarkan Peter 4^{ed}, fig. 14-2 , halaman 498 ,dengan asumsi aliran turbulen didapat : ID optimum = 12 in , maka digunakan pipa ukuran = 12 in sch. 40

Dari Foust , App. C-6a , didapatkan :

$$OD = 12,750 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 11,938 \text{ in} = 0,995 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \pi D_p^2 = 0,7770 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran , } V = \frac{\text{cuft/menit}}{\text{ft}^2} \times \frac{1}{60} = 797,8 \text{ ft/dt}$$

dengan : $\mu = 0,0009 \text{ cp} = 0,00000058 \text{ lb/ft.dt}$ (berdasarkan sg bahan)

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D V \rho}{\mu} = 73734107 > 2100$$

dengan $N_{Re} > 2100$ untuk menentukan diameter sparger digunakan persamaan 6.3 dari Treybal halaman 141 : $dp = 0,0233 \times N_{Re}^{-0,5}$

dengan : dp = diameter sparger ; ft

d = diameter pipa (ID) ; ft

$$dp = 0,0233 \times (N_{Re})^{-0,5} = 0,00942 \text{ ft} = 2,87 \text{ mm} \quad (1 \text{ ft} = 304,8 \text{ mm})$$

[ukuran diameter (minimum) = 1,6 mm = 0,01 ft]

Untuk pemasangan sejajar atau segaris pada pipa, jarak interface (C) dianjurkan minimal menggunakan jarak 3 dp. maka $C = 3 \times 0,00942 \text{ ft} = 0,02826 \text{ ft}$

Panjang pipa direncanakan 0,75 Diameter shell = $0,75 \times 13 \text{ ft} = 9,8 \text{ ft}$

Posisi sparger direncanakan disusun bercabang 20.

$$\text{maka banyaknya lubang} = \frac{\text{Panjang Pipa} \times \text{Cabang}}{C} \approx 6936 \text{ lubang}$$

$$\text{Jumlah lubang tiap cabang} = \frac{\text{Jumlah lubang}}{\text{cabang}} \approx 347 \text{ lubang tiap cabang}$$

Packing :



Raschig Ring

Packing disusun secara acak (randomize).

Digunakan packing jenis raschig ring dengan spesifikasi standar : (Van Winkle ; T.15.1)

Ukuran packing : 1 in

Tebal packing : 1/8 in

Bahan konstruksi : Ceramic Stoneware

Tinggi packing = 80% dari tinggi shell

Tinggi packing = $80\% \times 65 \text{ ft} = 52 \text{ ft}$

Diameter shell = 13 ft

Volume packing = $\frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H = 5519 \text{ cuft}$

Jumlah packing tiap cuft = 1,35 buah (Van Winkle ; T.15.1)

Jumlah packing total = $1,35 (\text{packing/cuft}) \times 5519 (\text{cuft}) = 7451 \text{ buah packing}$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Menyerap uap acetaldehyde dengan bantuan air proses.

Type : silinder tegak , tutup bawah dan tutup atas dish
dilengkapi dengan : packing raschig ring dan sparger

Dimensi tangki :

Volume : $7752 \text{ cuft} = 220 \text{ M}^3$

Diameter : 13 ft

Tinggi : 65 ft

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

Tebal tutup atas : ¼ in
 Tebal tutup bawah : ¼ in
 Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel 316 (Perry 7^{ed}, T.28-11)
 Jumlah : 1 buah

Spesifikasi packing :

Digunakan packing jenis raschig ring dengan spesifikasi standar : (Van Winkle : 607)

Packing disusun secara acak (randomize)

Ukuran packing : 1 in
 Tebal packing : 1/8 in
 Free gas space : 73%
 Jumlah packing : 7451 buah
 Bahan konstruksi : Ceramic Stoneware

Sparger : Type : Standard Perforated Pipe

Bahan konstruksi : commercial steel

Bagian Atas : Diameter lubang : 4,03 mm
 Jumlah cabang : 20 buah
 Lubang tiap cabang : 248 buah

Sparger Bagian Atas :

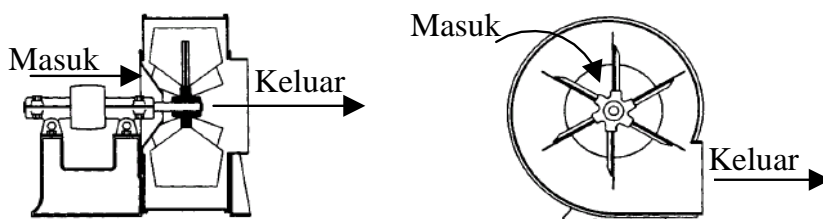
Diameter lubang : 2,87 mm
 Jumlah cabang : 20 buah
 Lubang tiap cabang : 347 buah

10. BLOWER - 3 (G - 231)

Fungsi : menghembuskan uap ethanol ke R-210

Type : Centrifugal Fan

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan gas dan tekanan operasi.



Perhitungan rate bahan :

Rate massa = 26467,1316 kg/jam = 58349,4383 lb/jam

BM campuran = 28,283

ρ campuran pada P = 1 atm, T=120°C = 708 R ; udara_{std} = 492 R

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{492}{708} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{28,283}{359} = 0,055 \text{ lb/cuft} \quad [\text{Himmelblau:249}]$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{58349,4383 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,055 \text{ lb/cuft}} / 60 = 17682 \text{ cuft/mnt}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

Diameter optimum pipa = 12 in , sch. 40 [Foust , App.C6a]

OD = 12,750 in

ID = 11,938 in

A = 15,770 in²

Perhitungan Power :

$$hp = 0,0044 Q \times P_1 \times \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-31b})$$

dengan : Q = volumetrik bahan ; cuft/mnt
 P_1 = operating suction pressure ; psi
 P_2 = operating discharge pressure ; psi

$$P_2 = P_1 + \Delta P_{\text{pipa}} = 14,7 + 2 \text{ psi} = 16,7 \text{ psi}$$

$$hp = 0,0044 Q \times P_1 \times \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-31b})$$

$$hp = 0,0044 \times 17682 \times 14,7 \times \ln \frac{16,7}{14,7} = 145,9 \text{ hp}$$

Asumsi efisiensi motor = 80 % , maka :

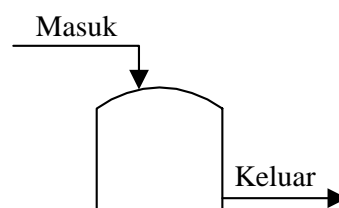
$$hp = 145,9 / 80\% \approx 183 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : menghembuskan uap ethanol ke R-210
 Type : Centrifugal Fan
 Bahan konstruksi : Commercial Steel
 Rate Volumetrik : 17682 cuft/menit
 Adiabatic Head : 15000 ft.lbf/lbm bahan (Perry ^{6ed}, fig.6-35)
 Efisiensi motor : 80%
 Power : 183 hp
 Jumlah : 1 buah

11. TANGKI KONDENSAT (F - 232)

Fungsi : menampung kondensat selama 24 jam
 Type : silinder tegak , tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas dish
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk liquid pada tekanan atmosferic
 Kondisi Operasi :
 - Tekanan = 1 atm (atmospheric pressure)
 - Suhu = 30°C (suhu kamar)
 - Waktu penyimpanan = 7 hari



Perhitungan analog dengan tangki sebelumnya :

$$\text{Rate massa} = 46356,7608 \text{ kg/jam} = 102198,1149 \text{ lb/jam} \quad (1 \text{ kg} = 2,2046 \text{ lb})$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho_{\text{komponen}}}} \times 62,43 = 55,3 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{102198,1149 \text{ lb/jam}}{55,3 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1849 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 1 hari dengan 2 buah tangki (memudahkan proses pengisian dan pengosongan), sehingga volume masing-masing tangki adalah

$$= \frac{1849 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times (1 \times 24 \text{ jam})}{2 \tan gki} = 22188 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki. (faktor keamanan)

Maka volume tangki = $22188 \times (100/80) = 27735 \text{ cuft}$

Menentukan ukuran tangki dan ketebalannya

Asumsi dimension ratio : $H/D = 1$ (Ulrich : Tabel 4-27)

Volume = $\frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H$

27735 = $\frac{1}{4} \pi (D)^2 1 D$

D $\approx 33 \text{ ft} = 396 \text{ in}$

H = $33 \text{ ft} = 396 \text{ in}$

Menentukan tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad [\text{Brownell, pers.13-1, hal.254}]$$

dengan : t_{\min} = tebal shell minimum; in
P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in ($\frac{1}{2} D$)
C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan $\frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$)
E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, $E = 0,8$
f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C, maka $f = 12650 \text{ psi}$ [Brownell, T.13-1]

P operasi = P hidrostatik

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{55,3 \times (80\% \times 33)}{144} = 10,2 \text{ psi}$$

P design diambil 10% lebih besar dari P operasi untuk faktor keamanan.

P design = $1,1 \times 10,2 = 12 \text{ psi}$

R = $\frac{1}{2} D = \frac{1}{2} \times 396 = 198 \text{ in}$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{12 \times 198}{(12650 \times 0,80) - (0,6 \times 12)} + 0,125 = 0,360 \text{ in, digunakan } t = \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

Untuk tebal tutup atas, karena tekanan atmosferic, maka disamakan dengan tebal shell.

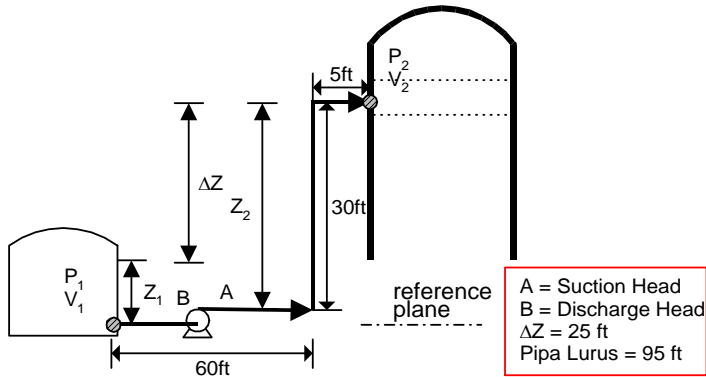
Untuk tebal tutup bawah datar karena tutup bawah menumpang diatas semen (pondasi) , maka tebal tutup = $\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$ [Brownell, hal.58].

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : menampung kondensat selama 24 jam
Type : silinder tegak , tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas dish
Volume : $27735 \text{ cuft} = 785 \text{ M}^3$
Diameter : 33 ft
Tinggi : 33 ft
Tebal shell : $\frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$
Tebal tutup atas : $\frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$
Tebal tutup bawah : $\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-283 grade C (Brownell : 253)
Jumlah : 2 buah

12. POMPA - 2 (L - 233)

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari F-232 ke D-240.
 Type : Centrifugal Pump
 Dasar Pemilihan : sesuai untuk liquid dan bahan tidak mengandung solid



Perhitungan : (Asumsi Aliran Turbulen)

Bahan masuk = 46356,7608 kg/jam = 102199 lb/jam

ρ campuran = 55,3 lb/cuft

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{102199 \text{ lb/jam}}{55,3 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1848,1 \text{ cuft/j} = 30,802 \text{ cuft/mnt} = 230,4 \text{ gpm} = 0,5134 \text{ cuft/dt}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

Di Optimum untuk turbulen, $N_{Re} > 2100$ digunakan Persamaan (15) Peters :

$$\text{Diameter Optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{ed}, \text{ pers.15, hal.496}]$$

$$\text{Diameter pipa optimum} = 4,87 \text{ in} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{ed}, \text{ pers.15, hal.496}]$$

$$\text{Dipilih pipa 5 in, sch. 40} \quad [\text{Foust, App.C6a}]$$

$$\text{OD} = 5,563 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 5,047 \text{ in} = 0,421 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = (\frac{1}{4} \pi \text{ID}^2) = 0,1389 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran, } V = \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{Area pipa}} = \frac{30,802 \text{ cuft/mnt}}{0,1389 \text{ ft}^2} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}} = 3,70 \text{ ft/dt}$$

$$\text{sg bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{sg reference} = 0,886$$

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = 0,000756 \text{ lb/ft dt} \quad (\text{berdasarkan sg bahan})$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D V \rho}{\mu} = 113943 > 2100 \quad (\text{asumsi turbulen benar})$$

Dipilih pipa Commercial steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon / D = 0,00035 \quad [\text{Foust, App. C-1}]$$

$$f = 0,01173 \quad [\text{Foust, App. C-3}]$$

$$\text{Digunakan Persamaan Bernoulli : } -W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan Friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1, halaman 484.

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 95,0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang ekuivalen suction, } L_e \quad [\text{Peters 4}^{ed}, \text{ Tabel-1}] :$$

$$- 2 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 2 \times 32 \times (\text{ID Pipa}) = 26,9 \text{ ft}$$

$$- 1 \text{ globe valve} = 1 \times 300 \times (\text{ID Pipa}) = 126,3 \text{ ft}$$

$$- 1 \text{ gate valve} = 1 \times 7 \times (\text{ID Pipa}) = 3,0 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang total pipa = 251,2 ft

Friksi yang terjadi :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times V^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} = 5,952 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = 0,086 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = 0,213 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = 6,251 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \quad (1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2)$$

$$P_2 = 2 \text{ atm} = 4233,6 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \quad (1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2)$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 2116,8 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 ; \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = 38,2785 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} = 0,213 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\Delta Z = 25 \text{ ft} ; \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 25 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\text{Persamaan Bernoulli : - } W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} + \Sigma F$$

$$- W_f = 69,7425 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate (gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \approx 3,59 \text{ hp} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ pers. 6-11 ; hal. 6-5})$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 81\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ fig. 14-37})$$

$$Bhp = \frac{hp}{\eta_{\text{pompa}}} \approx 4,43 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 84\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ fig. 14-38})$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{Bhp}{\eta_{\text{motor}}} \approx 5,5 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari F-232 ke D-240.

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Bahan konstruksi : Commercial Steel

Rate Volumetrik : 230,40 gpm

Total Dynamic Head : 69,75 ft.lbf/lb_m

Effisiensi motor : 84%

Power : 5,5 hp = 4,2 kW

Jumlah : 1 buah

13. HEATER - 2 (E - 234)

Fungsi : Memanaskan bahan dari 32°C menjadi 85,5°C

Type : 1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)

Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas yang besar.

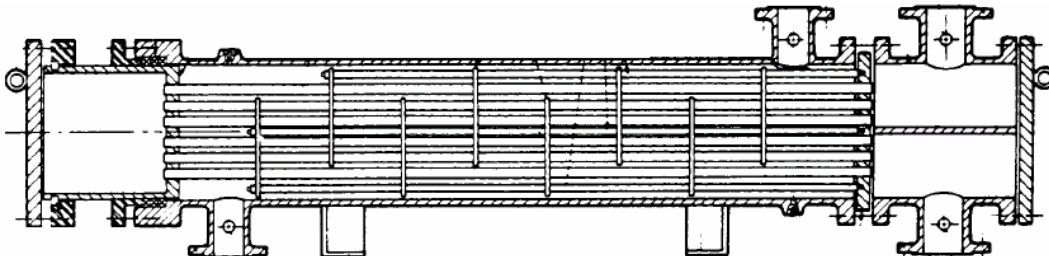
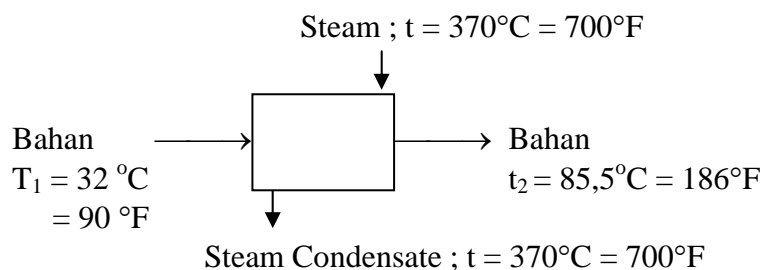


Diagram Suhu :



Perhitungan :

1. Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

w Bahan = 46356,7608 kg/jam = 102198 lb/jam

Panas yang dibutuhkan ; Q = 1028235,4120 kkal/jam = 1020075 Btu/jam

Steam yang digunakan : W steam = 1863 kg/jam = 4107 lb/jam

2. Log Mean Temperature Difference :

$$\Delta T_1 = 700 - 186 = 514^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = 700 - 90 = 610^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}} = 561^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T = F_T \times \text{LMTD} \quad (\text{untuk 1-2 Shell \& Tube, } F_T = 0,8, \text{ Kern : 225})$$

$$= 0,8 \times 561 = 477^\circ\text{F}$$

3. Tc dan tc ; dipakai temperatur rata-rata

$$T_c = T_{\text{av media}} = 700^\circ\text{F}; \quad t_c = t_{\text{av bahan}} = 138^\circ\text{F}$$

dipilih pipa ukuran $\frac{3}{4}$ in OD , 16 BWG , 16 ft , 1-in square pitch

$$a = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Asumsi : } U_D = 5 \text{ Btu / j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \text{ [Kern ; tabel 8]}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{1020075}{5 \times 477} = 427,7 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$N_t = \frac{A}{L \times a} = \frac{427,7}{16 \times 0,1963} = 136 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{digunakan } N_t = 166 \quad [\text{Kern ; tabel 9}]$$

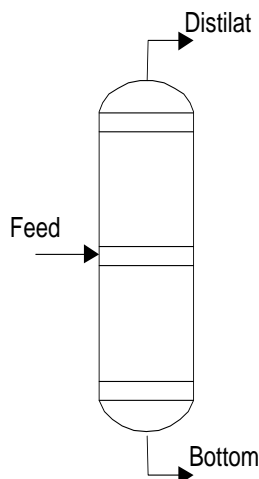
Tube passes	= 2
ID shell	= 17,25 in
pitch	= 1 in square
A baru	= $N_t \times L \times a = 166 \cdot 16 \cdot 0,1963 = 521,4 \text{ ft}^2$
U_D baru	= $\frac{Q}{A_{\text{baru}} \times \Delta T} = 3 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
Shell Passes	= 1

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	: Memanaskan bahan dari 32°C menjadi 85,5°C
Type	: 1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)
Tube :	OD = $\frac{3}{4}$ in ; 16 BWG
	Panjang = 16 ft
	Pitch = 1 in square
	Jumlah Tube , N_t = 166
	Passes = 2
Shell :	ID = 17,25 in
	Passes = 1
Heat Exchanger Area , A	= $521,4 \text{ ft}^2 = 49 \text{ m}^2$
Bahan konstruksi	= Carbon steel
Jumlah exchanger	= 1 buah

14. KOLOM DISTILASI - 1 (D - 240)

Fungsi	: Memisahkan acetaldehyde dari ethanol.
Type	: Sieve Tray Colomn
Dasar Pemilihan	: - efisiensi pemisahan lebih tinggi dari plate colomn. - harga lebih murah dari bubble cap colomn. - perawatan dan perbaikan yang mudah.



Data dari perhitungan neraca massa dan panas :

T operasi	= 85,5°C		
P operasi	= 2 atm		
BM campuran	= 25,0588 kg/kmol		
R_{minimum}	= 0,11927		
R_{operasi}	= 0,1789		
$\frac{R - R_{\text{min}}}{R + 1}$	= 0,05		
L	= 61,74730 kmol	= 2710,6249 kg	= 5975,84 lb

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 V & = 406,89683 \text{ kmol} & = 17862,2338 \text{ kg} & = 39379,08 \text{ lb} \\
 D & = 345,1495 \text{ kmol} & = 15151,5401 \text{ kg} & = 33403,09 \text{ lb} \\
 F & = 1849,9065 \text{ kmol} & = 46356,7608 \text{ kg} & = 102198,11 \text{ lb}
 \end{array}$$

$$\rho_v = \frac{BM}{V} \times \frac{T_o}{T} \times \frac{P}{P_o} = 0,886 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho_L = \sum \left[\frac{1}{\frac{\text{fraksi mol}}{\text{sg}}} \right] \times 62.43 = 55,3 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

1. Penentuan Jumlah Plate pada kondisi reflux minimum :

$N_{min} = 6 \text{ s/d } 8$ (Van Winkle; fig.5.17) , digunakan $N_{min} = 8$

dengan $\frac{R - R_{min}}{R + 1} = 0,05$; dengan fig. 5.18 VW, didapat $\frac{N - N_{min}}{N + 1} = 0,52$, maka $N = 17,75$

Plate teoritis , $N = 17,75$ plate

Plate total = 18 plate

karena menggunakan total kondensor dan partial reboiler, maka jumlah plate =

Plate ideal = $18 - 1 = 17$ plate

dari Backhurst persamaan 4-16 untuk efisiensi plate :

$$E_o = \frac{N}{N_t} = 17 / 17,75 \times 100\% = 95,77\%$$

maka jumlah plate actual = $17 / 95,77\% \approx 18$ plate

Menentukan lokasi feed dengan metode Kirkbride's - Geankoplis pers.11.7-21 :

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \log \left[\frac{(X_{HK})_F}{(X_{LK})_F} \times \frac{B}{D} \times \left(\frac{(X_{LK})_B}{(X_{HK})_D} \right)^2 \right]$$

dengan N_e = jumlah plate diatas feed plate , N_s = jumlah plate dibawah feed plate

Penentuan Feed Plate :

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \log \left[\frac{0,7346}{0,0796} \times \frac{1504,7570}{345,1495} \times \left(\frac{0,09778}{0,00393} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{N_e}{N_s} = 8,047 \longrightarrow N_e = 8,047 N_s$$

$$N_e + N_s = 18 \longrightarrow 8,047 N_s + N_s = 18 \quad ; \text{ maka } N_s = 1,9896$$

maka lokasi feed masuk (feed plate) pada plate ke 2

(Jumlah plate / tray dihitung dari bawah : Coulson , halaman 817)

2. Perhitungan Diameter Distilasi :

Perhitungan didasarkan pada 80 % flooding (Van Winkle:T-14.2)

$$L' \text{ bawah} = L + qF = 5975,84 + (0,8) 102198,11 = 87734,33 \text{ lb}$$

$$V' \text{ bawah} = V + (1-q)F = 39379,08 + (1-0,8) 102198,11 = 59818,70 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{rate } V ; Q_v = \frac{V}{\rho_v} = \frac{39379,08}{0,886} = 44445,91 \text{ cuft/jam} = 12,35 \text{ cuft/dt}$$

$$\text{rate } V' ; Q_{v'} = \frac{V'}{\rho_v} = \frac{59818,70}{0,886} = 67515,47 \text{ cuft/jam} = 18,75 \text{ cuft/dt}$$

Perhitungan dibuat untuk kondisi atas dan bawah kolom, pada bagian kiri adalah perhitungan bagian atas kolom, dan kanan untuk bagian bawah kolom.

Perhitungan didasarkan pada 80 % flooding (Van Winkle:T-14.2)

$$P_F = \frac{L}{V} \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.5} = 0,019 \quad P_F' = \frac{L'}{V'} \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.5} = 0,186$$

Digunakan Tray Spacing = 24 "

$$P_c = 0,37 \quad (\text{VW:fig.13.21}) \quad P_c' = 0,28$$

$$\text{untuk flooding 80 \% : } 0.80 U_{VN} = P_c \left(\frac{\rho_L - \rho_v}{\rho_v} \right)^{0.5}$$

$$U_{VN} = 2,32 \text{ fps} \quad ; U_{VN}' = 1,76 \text{ fps}$$

$$\text{dari Van Winkle : halaman 588 : } A_N = \frac{Q_v}{U_{VN} \times 0.80}$$

Rate V = 12,35 cuft/dt dan rate V' = 18,75 cuft/dt
maksimum vapor rate atas = 13 cuft/dt dan untuk bawah = 19 cuft/dt

$$A_N = 5,60 \text{ ft}^2 \quad A_N' = 10,80 \text{ ft}^2$$

asumsi Ad = 0,475 A (sesuai van winkle hal.588)

$$A = A_N + 2 A_d = A_N + 2 (0,475) A$$

$$0,05 A = A_N (\text{atas atau bawah})$$

$$A = 112,00 \text{ ft}^2 \quad (\text{untuk atas})$$

$$A' = 216,00 \text{ ft}^2 \quad (\text{untuk bawah})$$

$$D = \left(\frac{A}{1/4 \times \pi} \right)^{0.5} = 11,94 \text{ ft}$$

$$D' = \left(\frac{A'}{1/4 \times \pi} \right)^{0.5} = 16,59 \text{ ft}$$

Diambil Diameter rata-rata = 12,0 ft

$$A = (D \times (\pi/4))^{0.5} = 113,0 \text{ ft}^2$$

Persen Flooding :

$$\text{Atas : } \frac{Q_v / A_N}{U_{vn}} = 5,0\% \quad \text{Bawah: } \frac{Q_v' / A_N}{U_{vn}} = 9,6\%$$

Digunakan tray dengan jenis crossflow pass, didapat data dari tabel 14.8 :

Ad, area downcomer = 0,475 A

$$d_h = \text{hole diameter} = 2/8 = 0.25 \text{ in}$$

$$p = \text{hole pitch} = 3 = 3 \times 0,25 = 0,75 \text{ in-pitch}$$

$$h_w = \text{weir length} = 1,5 \text{ in}$$

$$L_w/D = \text{weir length} / D = 0,70 ; L_w = 0,70 D$$

$$A_h/A = \text{hole area} / A = 0,06 ; A_h = 0,06 A$$

$$t_p \text{ gage} = \text{plate thickness} = 12 \text{ gage} = 0,0825 \text{ in}$$

Dengan persen flooding terbesar , maka digunakan U_{vn}'

3. Dimensi Shell dan Tutup

Menentukan tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad [\text{B\&Y,pers.13-1,hal.254}]$$

dengan : t_{\min} = tebal shell minimum; in

P = tekanan tangki ; psi

r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in ($\frac{1}{2} D$)

C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan 1/8 in)
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, E = 0,80
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283
 grade C, maka f = 12650 psi [Brownell,T.13-1]

P operasi = 2 atm = 29,4 psi

P design diambil 10% lebih besar dari P operasi untuk faktor keamanan.

P design = 1,1 x 29,4 = 33 psi

R = 1/2 D = 1/2 x (12,0 x 12) = 72 in

$$t_{\min} = \frac{33 \times 72}{(12650 \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 33)} + 0,125 = 0,346 \text{ in, digunakan } t = 1/2 \text{ in}$$

Tutup (standar dished dengan flange) :

Untuk D = 144 in dengan , dari Brownell Tabel 5.7 didapat : rc = 132 in

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times rc}{fE - 0,1P} + C \quad [\text{Brownell, pers.13-12}]$$

dengan : t_h = tebal dished minimum ; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 rc = knuckle radius ; in [B&Y,T-5.7]
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, E = 0,80
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283
 grade C, maka f = 12650 psi [Brownell,T.13-1]

P design = 33 psi

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times 33 \times 132}{(12650 \times 0,85) - (0,1 \times 33)} = 0,50 \text{ in , digunakan } t = 1/2 \text{ in}$$

$$h = rc - \sqrt{rc^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} = 1,8 \text{ ft}$$

4. Pressure Drop ; ΔH_T

Cara perhitungan didasarkan Van Winkle halaman 594 – 595 :

$$\Delta H_T = h_o + \beta \left(h_w + h_{ow} + \frac{\beta}{2} \right) + h_\sigma$$

Lw/D = weir lenght / D = 0,70 ; Lw = 0,70 D = 8,4 ft = 100,8 in

L = 5975,84 lb/jam ; ρ_L = 55,3 lb/cuft

Q_L = 5975,84 / 55,3 = 108,06 cuft/jam = 13,47 gpm

$$\frac{Q_L}{Lw^{2.5}} = 0,07 \text{ (ft)}$$

dari figure 13.7 didapat $F_w = 1,02$

$$h_{ow} = 0,48 \cdot F_w \cdot \left(\frac{Q}{Lw, \text{in}} \right)^{0,67} = 3,55 \text{ in}$$

$$h_\sigma = \frac{0,04 \cdot \sigma}{\rho_L \times dh}$$

σ = surface tension campuran = [P ($\rho_L - \rho_G$)]⁴ Perry 7^{ed}, pers. 3-152
 karena $\rho_L \gg \rho_G$ maka ρ_G diabaikan

dengan tabel 2-402; hal.2-373 Perry 7^{ed} , didapat P (parachor independent)

CH₃CHO = 99,8 x 0,18576 (fraksi mol) = 18,54

C₂H₅OH = 140,8 x 0,07961 (fraksi mol) = 11,21

$$H_2O = 45,3 \times 0,73463 \text{ (fraksi mol)} = 33,28$$

$$\text{Total Parachor number} = 63,03$$

$$\rho_L \text{ campuran} = 55,3 \text{ lb/cuft} = 0,011 \text{ mol/cm}^3 ;$$

$$\rho_G = 0 \text{ (diasumsikan} = 0 \text{, karena terlalu kecil jika dibandingkan dengan } \rho \text{ liquid)}$$

$$\sigma = (63,03 \times 0,011)^4 = 0,232 \text{ dyne/cm}$$

$$dh = \text{hole diameter} = 0,25 \text{ in (Van Winkle, tabel 14.8)}$$

$$h\sigma = \frac{0,04 \cdot \sigma}{\rho_L \times dh} = 0,00067 \text{ in}$$

$$h_o = 0,186 \times \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \times \left(\frac{U_{vn}}{Co} \right)^2$$

$$Ah/A = \text{hole area} / A = 0,06 ; Ah = 0,06A = 6,78 \text{ ft} = 81,36 \text{ in}$$

$$tp \text{ gage} / dh = 0,0825 \text{ in} / 0,25 \text{ in} = 0,33, \text{ maka :}$$

$$Co = 0,71 \text{ (Van Winkle, fig. 13.18)}$$

$$h_o = 0,186 \times \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \times \left(\frac{U_{vn}}{Co} \right)^2 = 0,03 \text{ in}$$

$$F_{VA} = U_{va} (\rho_v)^{0,5}$$

$$U_{va} = (U_{vn} \text{ atas} + U_{vn} \text{ bawah}) / 2 = 2,04$$

$$F_{VA} = 2,04 (0,886)^{0,5} = 1,92$$

$$\text{dari fig. 13.16, didapat : } \beta = 0,58$$

$$hw = 1,5 \text{ in}$$

$$H_T = h_o + \beta (hw + h_{ow} + \frac{\beta}{2}) + h\sigma$$

$$H_T = 0,03 + 0,58 (1,5 + 3,55 + (\frac{1}{2} \times 0,58)) + 0,00067 \approx 3,13 \text{ in}$$

5. Liquid backup in Downcomer ; H_D

$$H_D = (\Delta H_T + hw + h_{ow} + \frac{\Delta}{A} + h_d) \times (1/\phi_a)$$

$$H_D = (\Delta H_T + h_d) \times (1/\phi_a)$$

$$h_d = 0,03 \times \left(\frac{Q_L}{100Ad} \right)^2 ;$$

$$Ad = \text{area downcomer} = 0,475 A = 53,675 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$h_d = 0,03 \times \left(\frac{Q_L}{100Ad} \right)^2 = 0,000001 \text{ in}$$

$$H_D = (\Delta H_T + h_d) \times (1/\phi_a)$$

$$H_D = (3,13 + 0,000001) \times (1/\phi_a) = 3,14$$

$$\text{asumsi } \phi_a = 0,5 \text{ (Van Winkle : 595) maka } H_D = 3,14 / 0,5 = 6,28 \text{ in}$$

6. Perhitungan Tinggi Kolom

$$\text{Plate / Tray spacing} = 24 \text{ in (fig.13-21)}$$

$$tp \text{ gage} = \text{plate thickness} = 12 \text{ g} = 0,0825 \text{ in (tabel 14.8)}$$

$$hw = \text{weir height} = 1,5 \text{ in (tabel 14.8)}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tiap Plate} = 24 + 0,0825 + 1,5 = 25,5825 \text{ in} \approx 2,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Plate} = 18 \text{ buah}$$

$$H \text{ Total plate} = 18 \times 2,2 = 39,6 \text{ ft}$$

H Liquid backup	= 6,28 in	≈ 0,6 ft
H Top disengaging space	=	3,0 ft (asumsi)
H Bottom separator	=	4,0 ft (asumsi)
<hr/>		
H tangent line to tangent line	=	47,2 ft
<hr/>		
H Tutup atas dished	=	1,8 ft
H Skirt Support	=	4,0 ft (asumsi)
H tangent line to tangent line	=	47,2 ft
<hr/>		
Tinggi total	=	53,0 ft

Spesifikasi kolom distilasi :

Fungsi : Memisahkan acetaldehyde dari ethanol.

Type : Sieve Tray Colomn

Tekanan operasi = 33 psi

Suhu operasi = 85,5°C

Bahan konstruksi = Carbon steel SA-283 grade C (Brownell : 253)

Allowable stress (SA-283 , Grade C) = 12650 psi

Digunakan double welded butt joint no radiograph dengan efisiensi = 85% (0,85)

Spesifikasi shell dan tutup :

Shell OD = 12,0 ft = 144 in

Tebal shell = ½ in

Tebal tutup dished = ½ in

Tinggi tutup dished = 1,8 ft

Spesifikasi Plate :

Tray spacing = 24 in

Jumlah plate = 18 buah

Feed Plate = plate ke – 2

Tinggi tangent line to tangent line = 47,2 ft

Tinggi skirt support = 4,0 ft

Tinggi tutup dished = 1,8 ft

Tinggi total tangki = 53,0 ft

Lain-lain :

Berat liquid = 31205,2207 lb

Area downcomer = 53,675 ft²

Berat liquid tiap area = 582 lb/ft²

Tray support ring = 2 1/2 in x 2 1/2 in x 3/8 in , Angles

Faktor korosi = 1/8 in (0,125 in)

Overhead vapor line, OD = 12 in

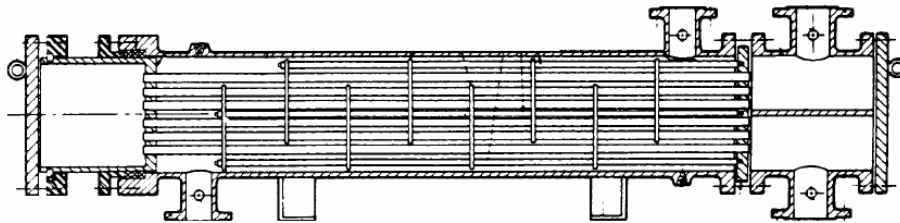
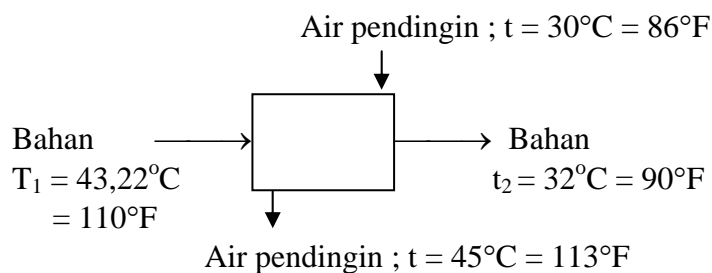
Tebal isolasi = 3 in

Accessories = 1 buah tangga.

Jumlah kolom distilasi = 1 buah

15. CONDENSER - 1 (E - 241)

Fungsi : Mengkondensasi bahan dengan suhu 32°C
 Type : 1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas yang besar.

**Diagram Suhu :****Perhitungan analog dengan exchanger sebelumnya :**

1. Neraca panas :

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

w Bahan = 15151,5401 kg/jam = 33403 lb/jam

Panas yang dibutuhkan ; Q = 2568928,3739 kkal/jam = 2548540 Btu/jam

Pendingin yang digunakan : W Pendingin = 17126 kg/jam = 37756 lb/jam

2. Log Mean Temperature Difference :

$$\Delta T_1 = 113 - 110 = 3^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = 90 - 86 = 4^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}} = 3^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T = F_T \times \text{LMTD} \quad (\text{untuk 1-2 Shell \& Tube, } F_T = 0,8, \text{ Kern : 225})$$

$$= 0,8 \times 3 \approx 3^\circ\text{F}$$

3. Tc dan tc ; dipakai temperatur rata-rata

Tc = Tav media = 100°F ; tc = tav bahan = 100°F

dipilih pipa ukuran 3/4 in OD , 16 BWG , 16 ft , 1-in square pitch

$$a = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2$$

Asumsi : UD = 300 Btu / j ft² °F [Kern ; tabel 8]

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{2548540}{300 \times 3} = 2831,7 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$Nt = \frac{A}{L \times a} = \frac{2831,7}{16 \times 0,1963} = 902 \text{ buah}$$

digunakan Nt = 914 [Kern ; tabel 9]

Tube passes = 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID shell} &= 37,0 \text{ in} \\
 \text{pitch} &= 1 \text{ in square} \\
 A_{\text{baru}} &= N_t \times L \times a = 914 \cdot 16 \cdot 0,1963 = 2870,7 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 U_D \text{ baru} &= \frac{Q}{A_{\text{baru}} \times \Delta T} = 296 \text{ Btu/ j ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
 \text{Shell Passes} &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	:	Mengkondensasi bahan dengan suhu 32°C
Type	:	1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)
Tube :	OD	= ¾ in ; 16 BWG
	Panjang	= 16 ft
	Pitch	= 1 in square
	Jumlah Tube , Nt	= 914
	Passes	= 2
Shell :	ID	= 37,0 in
	Passes	= 1
Heat Exchanger Area , A		= 2870,7 ft ² = 267 m ²
Jumlah exchanger		= 1 buah

16. AKUMULATOR - 1 (F - 242)

Fungsi	:	menampung sementara kondensat dari kondensor
Type	:	silinder horizontal dengan tutup dished
Dasar Pemilihan	:	efisien untuk kapasitas kecil



Perhitungan analog dengan tangki sebelumnya :

$$\text{Bahan masuk} = 15151,5401 \text{ kg/jam} = 33403,0854 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 = 48,9 \text{ lb/cuft} \quad (1 \text{ gr/cc} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft})$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{massa lb/ jam}}{\text{densitas lb/ cuft}} = 684 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 300 - 600 \text{ detik (Ulrich , T.4-18)}$$

Direncanakan waktu tinggal dalam tangki = 600 detik dan digunakan 1 buah tangki, sehingga volume tangki = 684 cuft/jam x (600/3600)jam = 114 cuft

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, maka volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 114 / 80\% = 143 \text{ cuft}$$

Menentukan diameter tangki dan panjang tangki .

$$\frac{L}{D} = 3 - 5 \quad [\text{Ulrich tabel 4-27, p.249}] ; \text{ Diambil } \frac{L}{D} = 3$$

keterangan : L = panjang tangki
D = diameter tangki

Tangki berbentuk silinder dengan tutup berbentuk standard dished heads.

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot L$$

$$143 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (D^2) \cdot 3D$$

$$D \approx 4 \text{ ft} = 48 \text{ in}$$

$$L = 12 \text{ ft} = 144 \text{ in}$$

Penentuan tebal shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad [\text{B\&Y,pers.13-1,hal.254}]$$

dengan : t_{\min} = tebal shell minimum; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in ($\frac{1}{2} D$)
 C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan 1/8 in)
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, $E = 0,8$
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C, maka $f = 12650$ psi [Brownell,T.13-1]

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 2 \text{ atm} = (2 \times 14,7) - 14,7 = 14,7 \text{ psig}$$

P_{design} diambil 10% lebih besar dari P_{operasi} untuk faktor keamanan.

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,1 \times 14,7 = 16 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{16 \times (48/2)}{(12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 16)} + 0,125 = 0,163 \text{ in} \text{ digunakan } t = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Untuk $D = 48$ in dengan , dari Brownell Tabel 5.7 didapat : $r_c = 48$ in

Tebal standard torispherical dished :

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{fE - 0,1P} + C$$

dengan : t_h = tebal dished minimum ; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 r_c = knuckle radius ; in [B&Y,T-5.7]
 C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan 1/8 in)
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, $E = 0,8$
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C, maka $f = 12650$ psi [Brownell,T.13-1]

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times 16 \times 48}{(12650 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 16)} + 0,125 = 0,193 \text{ in} \text{ , digunakan } t = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{R_c^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \approx 0,6 \text{ ft}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : menampung sementara kondensat dari kondensor

Type : silinder horizontal dengan tutup dished

Volume : $143 \text{ cuft} = 5 \text{ M}^3$

Tekanan : 2 atm absolut

Diameter : 3 ft

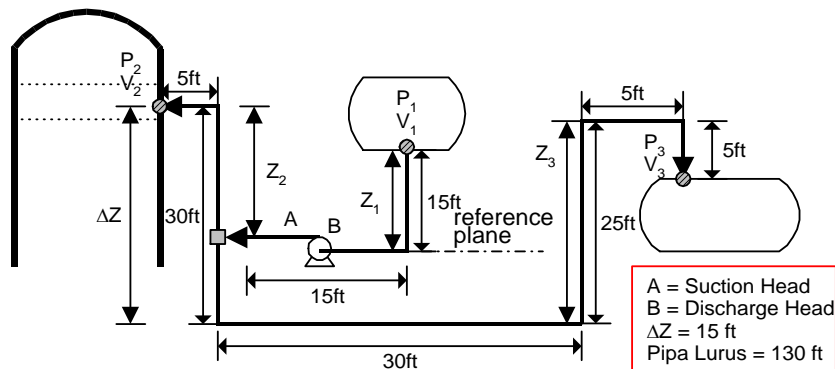
Panjang : 9 ft

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

Tebal tutup : 1/4 in
 Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-283 grade C
 Jumlah : 1 buah

17. POMPA - 3 (L - 243)

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari F-242 ke D-240 dan ke F-310.
 Type : Centrifugal Pump
 Dasar Pemilihan : sesuai untuk liquid dan bahan tidak mengandung solid



Perhitungan : (Asumsi Aliran Turbulen)

Bahan masuk = 15151,5401 kg/jam = 33404 lb/jam

ρ campuran = 48,9 lb/cuft

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{33404 \text{ lb/jam}}{48,9 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 683,2 \text{ cuft/j} = 11,387 \text{ cuft/mnt} = 85,2 \text{ gpm} = 0,1898 \text{ cuft/dt}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

Di Optimum untuk turbulen, $N_{Re} > 2100$ digunakan Persamaan (15) Peters :

$$\text{Diameter Optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{ed}, \text{ pers.15, hal.496}]$$

$$\text{Diameter pipa optimum} = 3,06 \text{ in} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{ed}, \text{ pers.15, hal.496}]$$

$$\text{Dipilih pipa } 3 \text{ in, sch. 40} \quad [\text{Foust, App.C6a}]$$

$$OD = 3,500 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,256 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = (\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2) = 0,0514 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran, } V = \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{Area pipa}} = \frac{11,387 \text{ cuft/mnt}}{0,0514 \text{ ft}^2} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}} = 3,70 \text{ ft/dt}$$

$$sg \text{ bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times sg \text{ reference} = 0,783$$

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = 0,000669 \text{ lb/ft dt} \quad (\text{berdasarkan sg bahan})$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D V \rho}{\mu} = 69235 > 2100 \quad (\text{asumsi turbulen benar})$$

Dipilih pipa Commercial steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon / D = 0,00059 \quad [\text{Foust, App. C-1}]$$

$$f = 0,00713 \quad [\text{Foust, App. C-3}]$$

$$\text{Digunakan Persamaan Bernoulli : } -Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan Friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1, halaman 484.

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 130,0 ft

Panjang ekuivalen suction, L_e [Peters 4^{ed}; Tabel-1] :

- 6 elbow 90°	= 6 x 32 x (ID Pipa)	= 49,2 ft
- 1 globe valve	= 1 x 300 x (ID Pipa)	= 76,8 ft
- 1 tee valve	= 1 x 90 x (ID Pipa)	= 23,0 ft
- 1 gate valve	= 1 x 7 x (ID Pipa)	= 1,8 ft

Panjang total pipa = 280,8 ft

Friksi yang terjadi :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{gc \times D} = 6,648 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = 0,086 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = 0,213 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = 6,947 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$P_1 = 2 \text{ atm} = 4233,6 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \quad (1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2)$$

$$P_2 = 2 \text{ atm} = 4233,6 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \quad (1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2)$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 0 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 ; \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = 0 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} = 0,213 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\Delta Z = 15 \text{ ft} ; \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 15 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\text{Persamaan Bernoulli : } -W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_f = 22,1600 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\text{hp} = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate (gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960} \approx 0,50 \text{ hp} \quad (\text{Perry 6}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{pers. 6-11 ; hal. 6-5})$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 66\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{fig. 14-37})$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta_{\text{pompa}}} \approx 0,76 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{fig. 14-38})$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta_{\text{motor}}} \approx 1,0 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari F-242 ke D-240 dan ke F-310.

Type : Centrifugal Pump
 Bahan konstruksi : Commercial Steel
 Rate Volumetrik : 85,20 gpm
 Total Dynamic Head : 22,16 ft.lbf/lb_m
 Effisiensi motor : 80%
 Power : 1,0 hp = 0,8 kW
 Jumlah : 1 buah

18. REBOILER - 1 (E - 244)

Fungsi : Menguapkan sebagian liquid dengan suhu 109,842°C
 Type : 1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas yang besar.

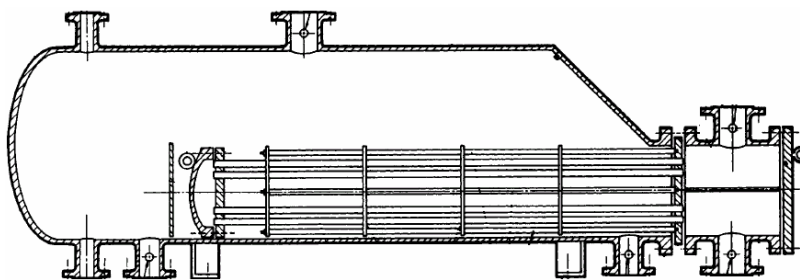
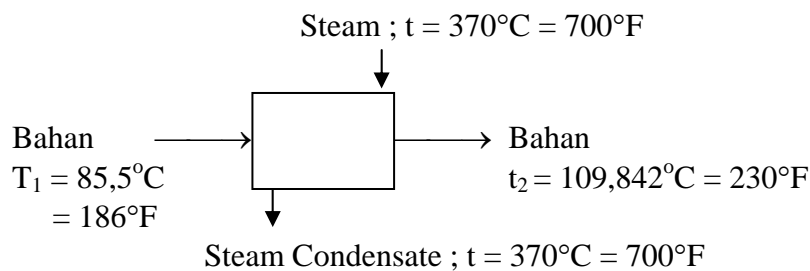


Diagram Suhu :



Perhitungan :

- Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :
 $w_{\text{Bahan}} = 31205,2207 \text{ kg/jam} = 68795 \text{ lb/jam}$
 Panas yang dibutuhkan ; $Q = 2789047,4662 \text{ kkal/jam} = 2766912 \text{ Btu/jam}$
 Steam yang digunakan : $W_{\text{steam}} = 5053 \text{ kg/jam} = 11140 \text{ lb/jam}$
- Log Mean Temperature Difference :
 $\Delta T_1 = 700 - 230 = 470^\circ\text{F}$
 $\Delta T_2 = 700 - 186 = 514^\circ\text{F}$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}} = 492^\circ\text{F}$$

 $\Delta T = F_T \times \text{LMTD} \quad (\text{untuk 1-2 Shell \& Tube, } F_T = 0,8, \text{ Kern : 225})$
 $= 0,8 \times 492 = 419^\circ\text{F}$
- T_c dan t_c ; dipakai temperatur rata-rata
 $T_c = T_{\text{av media}} = 700^\circ\text{F}$; $t_c = t_{\text{av bahan}} = 208^\circ\text{F}$
 dipilih pipa ukuran $\frac{3}{4}$ in OD , 16 BWG , 16 ft , 1-in square pitch
 $a = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2$
 Asumsi : $U_D = 5 \text{ Btu / j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ [Kern ; tabel 8]

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{2766912}{5 \times 419} = 1320,7 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$N_t = \frac{A}{L \times a} = \frac{1320,7}{16 \times 0,1963} = 421 \text{ buah}$$

digunakan $N_t = 394$ [Kern ; tabel 9]

Tube passes = 2

ID shell = 25,0 in

pitch = 1 in square

A baru = $N_t \times L \times a = 394 \cdot 16 \cdot 0,1963 = 1237,5 \text{ ft}^2$

$$U_D \text{ baru} = \frac{Q}{A_{\text{baru}} \times \Delta T} = 5 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

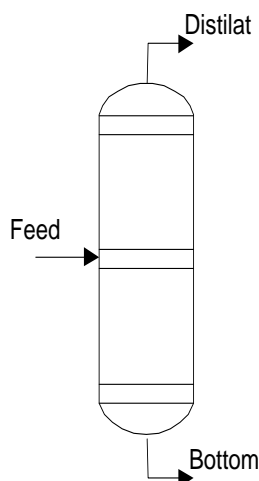
Shell Passes = 1

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	:	Menguapkan sebagian liquid dengan suhu 109,842°C
Type	:	1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)
Tube :	OD	= ¾ in ; 16 BWG
	Panjang	= 16 ft
	Pitch	= 1 in square
	Jumlah Tube , N_t	= 394
	Passes	= 2
Shell :	ID	= 25,0 in
	Passes	= 1
Heat Exchanger Area , A		= 1237,5 ft ² = 115 m ²
Bahan konstruksi		= Carbon steel
Jumlah exchanger		= 1 buah

19. KOLOM DISTILASI - 2 (D - 250)

Fungsi	:	Memurnikan ethanol sampai dengan 99,5%.
Type	:	Sieve Tray Colomn
Dasar Pemilihan	:	- efisiensi pemisahan lebih tinggi dari plate colomn. - harga lebih murah dari bubble cap colomn. - perawatan dan perbaikan yang mudah.



Data dari perhitungan neraca massa dan panas :

T operasi	= 89,66°C
P operasi	= 1 atm
BM campuran	= 20,7378 kg/kmol

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{\text{minimum}} &= 1,36412 \\
 R_{\text{operasi}} &= 2,0462 \\
 \frac{R - R_{\text{min}}}{R + 1} &= 0,22 \\
 L &= 301,86890 \text{ kmol} = 13778,8783 \text{ kg} = 30376,92 \text{ lb} \\
 V &= 449,39548 \text{ kmol} = 20512,7645 \text{ kg} = 45222,44 \text{ lb} \\
 D &= 147,5266 \text{ kmol} = 6733,8778 \text{ kg} = 14845,51 \text{ lb} \\
 F &= 1504,7570 \text{ kmol} = 31205,2207 \text{ kg} = 68795,03 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_v = \frac{BM}{V} \times \frac{T_o}{T} \times \frac{P}{P_o} = 0,947 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho_L = \sum \left[\frac{1}{\frac{\text{fraksi mol}}{\text{sg}}} \right] \times 62.43 = 59,1 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

1. Penentuan Jumlah Plate pada kondisi reflux minimum :

$N_{\text{min}} = 6 \text{ s/d } 8$ (Van Winkle; fig.5.17) , digunakan $N_{\text{min}} = 8$

dengan $\frac{R - R_{\text{min}}}{R + 1} = 0,22$; dengan fig. 5.18 VW, didapat $\frac{N - N_{\text{min}}}{N + 1} = 0,42$, maka $N = 14,51$

Plate teoritis , $N = 14,51$ plate

Plate total = 15 plate

karena menggunakan total kondensor dan partial reboiler, maka jumlah plate =

Plate ideal = $15 - 1 = 14$ plate

dari Backhurst persamaan 4-16 untuk efisiensi plate :

$$E_o = \frac{N}{N_t} = 14 / 14,51 \times 100\% = 96,49\%$$

maka jumlah plate actual = $14 / 96,49\% \approx 15$ plate

Menentukan lokasi feed dengan metode Kirkbride's - Geankoplis pers.11.7-21 :

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \log \left[\frac{(X_{HK})_F}{(X_{LK})_F} \times \frac{B}{D} \times \left(\frac{(X_{LK})_B}{(X_{HK})_D} \right)^2 \right]$$

dengan N_e = jumlah plate diatas feed plate , N_s = jumlah plate dibawah feed plate

Penentuan Feed Plate :

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \log \left[\frac{0,9022}{0,0978} \times \frac{1357,2304}{147,5266} \times \left(\frac{0,00108}{0,01267} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,905 \longrightarrow N_e = 0,905 N_s$$

$$N_e + N_s = 15 \longrightarrow 0,905 N_s + N_s = 15 \quad ; \text{ maka } N_s = 7,873$$

maka lokasi feed masuk (feed plate) pada plate ke 2

(Jumlah plate / tray dihitung dari bawah : Coulson , halaman 817)

2. Perhitungan Diameter Distilasi :

Perhitungan didasarkan pada 80 % flooding (Van Winkle:T-14.2)

$$L' \text{ bawah} = L + qF = 30376,92 + (0,8) 68795,03 = 85412,94 \text{ lb}$$

$$V' \text{ bawah} = V + (1-q)F = 45222,44 + (1-0,8) 68795,03 = 58981,45 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{rate } V ; Q_v = \frac{V}{\rho_v} = \frac{45222,44}{0,947} = 47753,37 \text{ cuft/jam} = 13,26 \text{ cuft/dt}$$

$$\text{rate } V' ; Q_v' = \frac{V'}{\rho_v} = \frac{58981,45}{0,947} = 62282,41 \text{ cuft/jam} = 17,30 \text{ cuft/dt}$$

Perhitungan dibuat untuk kondisi atas dan bawah kolom, pada bagian kiri adalah perhitungan bagian atas kolom, dan kanan untuk bagian bawah kolom.

Perhitungan didasarkan pada 80 % flooding (Van Winkle:T-14.2)

$$P_F = \frac{L}{V} \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.5} = 0,085 \quad P_F' = \frac{L'}{V'} \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.5} = 0,183$$

Digunakan Tray Spacing = 24"

$$P_c = 0,34 \quad (\text{VW:fig.13.21}) \quad P_c' = 0,27$$

$$\text{untuk flooding 80 \% : } 0.80 U_{VN} = P_c \left(\frac{\rho_L - \rho_v}{\rho_v} \right)^{0.5}$$

$$U_{VN} = 2,13 \text{ fps} \quad ; U_{VN}' = 1,69 \text{ fps}$$

$$\text{dari Van Winkle : halaman 588 : } A_N = \frac{Q_v}{U_{VN} \times 0.80}$$

Rate V = 13,26 cuft/dt dan rate V' = 17,30 cuft/dt
maksimum vapor rate atas = 14 cuft/dt dan untuk bawah = 18 cuft/dt

$$A_N = 6,57 \text{ ft}^2 \quad A_N' = 10,65 \text{ ft}^2$$

asumsi Ad = 0,475 A (sesuai van winkle hal.588)

$$A = A_N + 2 A_d = A_N + 2 (0,475) A$$

$$0,05 A = A_N \text{ (atas atau bawah)}$$

$$A = 131,40 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ (untuk atas)}$$

$$A' = 213,00 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ (untuk bawah)}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{A}{1/4 \times \pi} \right)^{0.5} = 12,94 \text{ ft}$$

$$D' = \left(\frac{A'}{1/4 \times \pi} \right)^{0.5} = 16,47 \text{ ft}$$

Diambil Diameter rata-rata = 13,0 ft

$$A = (D \times (\pi/4))^{0.5} = 132,7 \text{ ft}^2$$

Persen Flooding :

$$\text{Atas : } \frac{Q_v / A_N}{U_{vn}} = 5,0\% \quad \text{Bawah: } \frac{Q_v' / A_N}{U_{vn}} = 8,0\%$$

Digunakan tray dengan jenis crossflow pass, didapat data dari tabel 14.8 :

Ad, area downcomer = 0,475 A

$$d_h = \text{hole diameter} = 2/8 = 0.25 \text{ in}$$

$$p = \text{hole pitch} = 3 = 3 \times 0,25 = 0,75 \text{ in-pitch}$$

$$h_w = \text{weir lenght} = 1,5 \text{ in}$$

$$L_w/D = \text{weir lenght / D} = 0,70 ; L_w = 0,70 D$$

$$A_h/A = \text{hole area / A} = 0,06 ; A_h = 0,06A$$

$$t_p \text{ gage} = \text{plate thickness} = 12 \text{ gage} = 0,0825 \text{ in}$$

Dengan persen flooding terbesar , maka digunakan U_{vn}'

3. Dimensi Shell dan Tutup

Menentukan tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad [\text{B\&Y,pers.13-1,hal.254}]$$

dengan : t_{\min} = tebal shell minimum; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in ($\frac{1}{2} D$)
 C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan 1/8 in)
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, $E = 0,80$
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C, maka $f = 12650$ psi [Brownell,T.13-1]

$P_{\text{operasi}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$

P_{design} diambil 10% lebih besar dari P_{operasi} untuk faktor keamanan.

$P_{\text{design}} = 1,1 \times 14,7 = 17 \text{ psi}$

$R = \frac{1}{2} D = \frac{1}{2} \times (13,0 \times 12) = 78 \text{ in}$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{17 \times 78}{(12650 \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 17)} + 0,125 = 0,248 \text{ in, digunakan } t = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Tutup (standar dished dengan flange) :

Untuk $D = 156 \text{ in}$ dengan , dari Brownell Tabel 5.7 didapat : $rc = 144 \text{ in}$

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times rc}{fE - 0,1P} + C \quad [\text{Brownell, pers.13-12}]$$

dengan : t_h = tebal dished minimum ; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 rc = knuckle radius ; in [B&Y,T-5.7]
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, $E = 0,80$
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C, maka $f = 12650$ psi [Brownell,T.13-1]

$P_{\text{design}} = 17 \text{ psi}$

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times 17 \times 144}{(12650 \times 0,85) - (0,1 \times 17)} = 0,339 \text{ in , digunakan } t = \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$h = rc - \sqrt{rc^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} = 2,0 \text{ ft}$$

4. Pressure Drop ; ΔH_T

Cara perhitungan didasarkan Van Winkle halaman 594 – 595 :

$$\Delta H_T = h_o + \beta \left(h_w + h_{ow} + \frac{\beta}{2} \right) + h_\sigma$$

$L_w/D = \text{weir length} / D = 0,70$; $L_w = 0,70 D = 9,1 \text{ ft} = 109,2 \text{ in}$

$L = 30376,92 \text{ lb/jam}$; $\rho_L = 59,1 \text{ lb/cuft}$

$Q_L = 30376,92 / 59,1 = 513,99 \text{ cuft/jam} = 64,08 \text{ gpm}$

$$\frac{Q_L}{L_w^{2.5}} = 0,26 \text{ (ft)}$$

dari figure 13.7 didapat $F_w = 1,02$

$$h_{ow} = 0,48 \cdot F_w \cdot \left(\frac{Q}{L_w, \text{in}} \right)^{0,67} = 9,55 \text{ in}$$

$$h\sigma = \frac{0.04 \cdot \sigma}{\rho_L \times dh}$$

$$\sigma = \text{surface tension campuran} = [P(\rho_L - \rho_G)]^4 \quad \text{Perry 7}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ pers. 3-152}$$

karena $\rho_L \gg \rho_G$ maka ρ_G diabaikan

dengan tabel 2-402; hal.2-373 Perry 7^{ed}, didapat P (parachor independent)

$$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = 140,8 \times 0,09778 \text{ (fraksi mol)} = 13,77$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 45,3 \times 0,90222 \text{ (fraksi mol)} = 40,88$$

$$\text{Total Parachor number} = 54,65$$

$$\rho_L \text{ campuran} = 59,1 \text{ lb/cuft} = 0,012 \text{ mol/cm}^3;$$

$\rho_G = 0$ (diasumsikan = 0, karena terlalu kecil jika dibandingkan dengan ρ liquid)

$$\sigma = (59,1 \times 0,012)^4 = 0,185 \text{ dyne/cm}$$

$$dh = \text{hole diameter} = 0,25 \text{ in (Van Winkle, tabel 14.8)}$$

$$h\sigma = \frac{0.04 \cdot \sigma}{\rho_L \times dh} = 0,00050 \text{ in}$$

$$h_o = 0.186 \times \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \times \left(\frac{U_{vn}}{C_o} \right)^2$$

$$A_h/A = \text{hole area} / A = 0,06; A_h = 0,06A = 7,96 \text{ ft} = 95,52 \text{ in}$$

$$tp \text{ gage} / dh = 0,0825 \text{ in} / 0,25 \text{ in} = 0,33, \text{ maka:}$$

$$C_o = 0,71 \text{ (Van Winkle, fig. 13.18)}$$

$$h_o = 0,186 \times \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \times \left(\frac{U_{vn}}{C_o} \right)^2 = 0,03 \text{ in}$$

$$F_{VA} = U_{va} (\rho_v)^{0.5}$$

$$U_{va} = (U_{vn} \text{ atas} + U_{vn} \text{ bawah}) / 2 = 1,91$$

$$F_{VA} = 1,91 (0,947)^{0.5} = 1,86$$

dari fig. 13.16, didapat: $\beta = 0,58$

$$h_w = 1,5 \text{ in}$$

$$H_T = h_o + \beta (h_w + h_{ow} + \frac{\beta}{2}) + h\sigma$$

$$H_T = 0,03 + 0,58 (1,5 + 9,55 + (\frac{1}{2} \times 0,58)) + 0,00050 \approx 6,61 \text{ in}$$

5. Liquid backup in Downcomer ; H_D

$$H_D = (\Delta H_T + h_w + h_{ow} + \frac{\Delta}{A} + h_d) \times (1/\phi_a)$$

$$H_D = (\Delta H_T + h_d) \times (1/\phi_a)$$

$$h_d = 0.03 \times \left(\frac{Q_L}{100 A_d} \right)^2;$$

$$A_d = \text{area downcomer} = 0,475 A = 63,0325 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$h_d = 0.03 \times \left(\frac{Q_L}{100 A_d} \right)^2 = 0,000001 \text{ in}$$

$$H_D = (\Delta H_T + h_d) \times (1/\phi_a)$$

$$H_D = (6,61 + 0,000001) \times (1/\phi_a) = 6,62$$

asumsi $\phi_a = 0.5$ (Van Winkle : 595) maka $H_D = 6,62 / 0,5 = 13,24 \text{ in}$

6. Perhitungan Tinggi Kolom

Plate / Tray spacing = 24 in (fig.13-21)

tp gage = plate thickness = 12 g = 0,0825 in (tabel 14.8)

hw = weir height = 1,5 in (tabel 14.8)

Tinggi tiap Plate = $24 + 0,0825 + 1,5 = 25,5825 \text{ in} \approx 2,2 \text{ ft}$

Jumlah Plate = 15 buah

H Total plate = $15 \times 2,2 = 33,0 \text{ ft}$

H Liquid backup = 13,24 in $\approx 1,2 \text{ ft}$

H Top disengaging space = 3,8 ft (asumsi)

H Bottom separator = 4,0 ft (asumsi)

H tangent line to tangent line = 42,0 ft

H Tutup atas dished = 2,0 ft

H Skirt Support = 4,0 ft (asumsi)

H tangent line to tangent line = 42,0 ft

Tinggi total = 48,0 ft

Spesifikasi kolom distilasi :

Fungsi : Memurnikan ethanol sampai dengan 99,5%.

Type : Sieve Tray Column

Tekanan operasi = 17 psi

Suhu operasi = 89,66°C

Bahan konstruksi = Carbon steel SA-283 grade C (Brownell : 253)
Allowable stress (SA-283 , Grade C) = 12650 psi

Digunakan double welded butt joint no radiograph dengan efisiensi = 85% (0,85)

Spesifikasi shell dan tutup :

Shell OD = 13,0 ft = 156 in

Tebal shell = $\frac{1}{4}$ in

Tebal tutup dished = $\frac{3}{8}$ in

Tinggi tutup dished = 2,0 ft

Spesifikasi Plate :

Tray spacing = 24 in

Jumlah plate = 15 buah

Feed Plate = plate ke – 8

Tinggi tangent line to tangent line = 42,0 ft

Tinggi skirt support = 4,0 ft

Tinggi tutup dished = 2,0 ft

Tinggi total tangki = 48,0 ft

Lain-lain :

Berat liquid = 24471,3429 lb

Area downcomer = 63,033 ft²

Berat liquid tiap area = 389 lb/ft²

Tray support ring = 2 1/2 in x 2 1/2 in x 3/8 in , Angles

Faktor korosi = 1/8 in (0,125 in)

Overhead vapor line, OD = 12 in

Tebal isolasi = 3 in

Accessories = 1 buah tangga.
 Jumlah kolom distilasi = 1 buah

20. CONDENSER - 2 (E - 251)

Fungsi : Mengkondensasi bahan dengan suhu 32°C
 Type : 1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas yang besar.

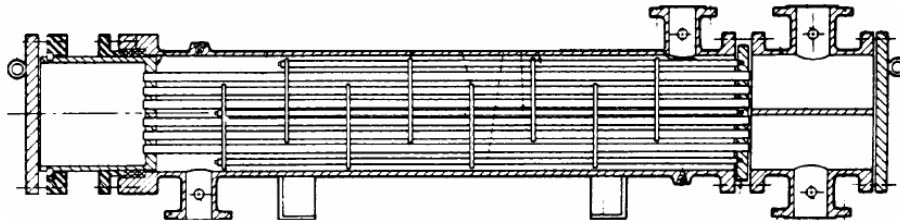
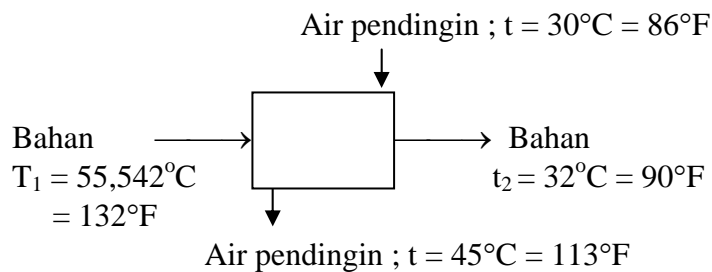


Diagram Suhu :



Perhitungan analog dengan exchanger sebelumnya :

1. Neraca panas :

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

w Bahan = 6733,8778 kg/jam = 14846 lb/jam

Panas yang dibutuhkan ; $Q = 4335917,0338 \text{ kkal/jam} = 4301505 \text{ Btu/jam}$

Pendingin yang digunakan : $W_{\text{Pendingin}} = 28906 \text{ kg/jam} = 63726 \text{ lb/jam}$

2. Log Mean Temperature Difference :

$$\Delta T_1 = 90 - 86 = 4^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = 132 - 113 = 19^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}} = 10^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T = F_T \times \text{LMTD} \quad (\text{untuk 1-2 Shell \& Tube, } F_T = 0,8, \text{ Kern : 225})$$

$$= 0,8 \times 10 \approx 9^\circ\text{F}$$

3. T_c dan t_c ; dipakai temperatur rata-rata

$$T_c = T_{\text{av media}} = 100^\circ\text{F}; \quad t_c = t_{\text{av bahan}} = 111^\circ\text{F}$$

dipilih pipa ukuran $\frac{3}{4}$ in OD , 16 BWG , 16 ft , 1-in square pitch

$$a = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Asumsi : } U_D = 300 \text{ Btu / j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \text{ [Kern ; tabel 8]}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{4301505}{300 \times 9} = 1593,2 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$Nt = \frac{A}{L \times a} = \frac{1593,2}{16 \times 0,1963} = 507 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{digunakan } Nt = 526 \text{ [Kern ; tabel 9]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tube passes} &= 2 \\
 \text{ID shell} &= 29,0 \text{ in} \\
 \text{pitch} &= 1 \text{ in square} \\
 A_{\text{baru}} &= N_t \times L \times a = 526 \cdot 16 \cdot 0,1963 = 1652,1 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 U_D \text{ baru} &= \frac{Q}{A_{\text{baru}} \times \Delta T} = 260 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
 \text{Shell Passes} &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	:	Mengkondensasi bahan dengan suhu 32°C
Type	:	1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)
Tube :	OD	= ¾ in ; 16 BWG
	Panjang	= 16 ft
	Pitch	= 1 in square
	Jumlah Tube , Nt	= 526
	Passes	= 2
Shell :	ID	= 29,0 in
	Passes	= 1
Heat Exchanger Area , A		= 1652,1 ft ² = 154 m ²
Jumlah exchanger		= 1 buah

21. AKUMULATOR - 2 (F - 252)

Fungsi	:	menampung sementara kondensat dari kondensor
Type	:	silinder horizontal dengan tutup dished
Dasar Pemilihan	:	efisien untuk kapasitas kecil



Perhitungan analog dengan tangki sebelumnya :

Bahan masuk = 6733,8778 kg/jam = 14845,5070 lb/jam

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho_{\text{komponen}}}} \times 62,43 = 49,3 \text{ lb/cuft} \quad (1 \text{ gr/cc} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft})$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{massa lb/jam}}{\text{densitas lb/cuft}} = 302 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Waktu tinggal = 300 – 600 detik (Ulrich , T.4-18)

Direncanakan waktu tinggal dalam tangki = 600 detik dan digunakan 1 buah tangki, sehingga volume tangki = 302 cuft/jam x (600/3600) jam = 51 cuft

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, maka volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 51 / 80\% = 64 \text{ cuft}$$

Menentukan diameter tangki dan panjang tangki .

$$\frac{L}{D} = 3 - 5 \quad [\text{Ulrich tabel 4-27, p.249}] ; \text{ Diambil } \frac{L}{D} = 3$$

keterangan : L = panjang tangki
D = diameter tangki

Tangki berbentuk silinder dengan tutup berbentuk standard dished heads.

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot L$$

$$64 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (D^2) \cdot 3D$$

$$D \approx 4 \text{ ft} = 48 \text{ in}$$

$$L = 12 \text{ ft} = 144 \text{ in}$$

Penentuan tebal shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad [\text{B\&Y, pers.13-1, hal.254}]$$

dengan : t_{\min} = tebal shell minimum; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in ($\frac{1}{2} D$)
 C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan 1/8 in)
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, $E = 0,8$
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C, maka $f = 12650$ psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

P operasi = P hidrostatik

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{49,3 \times (80\% \times 4)}{144} = 1,4 \text{ psi}$$

P design diambil 10% lebih besar dari P operasi untuk faktor keamanan.

$$P \text{ design} = 1,1 \times 1,4 = 2 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{2 \times (48/2)}{(12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 2)} + 0,125 = 0,130 \text{ in} \text{ digunakan } t = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Untuk $D = 48$ in dengan , dari Brownell Tabel 5.7 didapat : $r_c = 48$ in

Tebal standard torispherical dished :

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{fE - 0,1P} + C$$

dengan : t_h = tebal dished minimum ; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 r_c = knuckle radius ; in [B&Y, T-5.7]
 C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan 1/8 in)
 E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, $E = 0,8$
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C, maka $f = 12650$ psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times 2 \times 48}{(12650 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 2)} + 0,125 = 0,134 \text{ in} \text{ , digunakan } t = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{R_c^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \approx 0,6 \text{ ft}$$

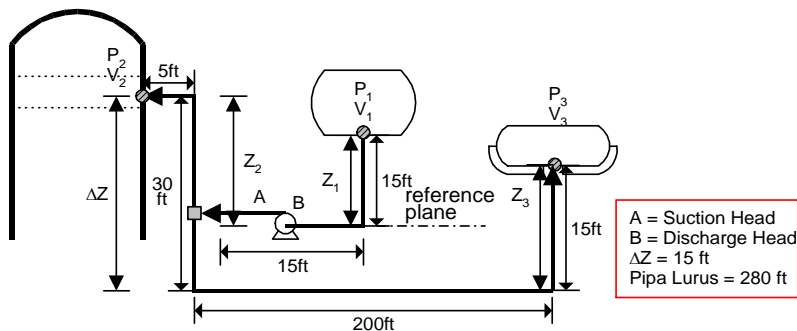
Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : menampung sementara kondensat dari kondensor
 Type : silinder horizontal dengan tutup dished
 Volume : $64 \text{ cuft} = 2 \text{ M}^3$
 Tekanan : 1 atm absolut
 Diameter : 4 ft

Panjang : 12 ft
 Tebal shell : 3/16 in
 Tebal tutup : 3/16 in
 Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-283 grade C
 Jumlah : 1 buah

22. POMPA - 4 (L - 253)

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari F-252 ke D-250 dan ke V-112.
 Type : Centrifugal Pump
 Dasar Pemilihan : sesuai untuk liquid dan bahan tidak mengandung solid



Perhitungan : (Asumsi Aliran Turbulen)

Bahan masuk = 6733,8778 kg/jam = 14846 lb/jam

ρ campuran = 49,3 lb/cuft

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa} \text{ lb / jam}}{\text{densitas} \text{ lb / cuft}} = 301,2 \text{ cuft/j} = 5,020 \text{ cuft/mnt} = 37,6 \text{ gpm} = 0,0837 \text{ cuft/dt}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

Di Optimum untuk turbulen, $N_{Re} > 2100$ digunakan Persamaan (15) Peters :

$$\text{Diameter Optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{ed}, \text{ pers.15, hal.496}]$$

$$\text{Diameter pipa optimum} = 2,12 \text{ in} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{ed}, \text{ pers.15, hal.496}]$$

$$\text{Dipilih pipa 2 in, sch. 40} \quad [\text{Foust, App.C6a}]$$

$$OD = 2,375 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,172 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = (1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot ID^2) = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran, } V = \frac{\text{rate volumetrik} \text{ cuft / mnt}}{\text{Area pipa} \text{ ft}^2} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}} = 3,60 \text{ ft/dt}$$

$$\text{sg bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{sg reference} = 0,790$$

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = 0,000674 \text{ lb/ft dt} \quad (\text{berdasarkan sg bahan})$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D V \rho}{\mu} = 45292 > 2100 \quad (\text{asumsi turbulen benar})$$

Dipilih pipa Commercial steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon / D = 0,00090 \quad [\text{Foust, App. C-1}]$$

$$f = 0,00466 \quad [\text{Foust, App. C-3}]$$

Digunakan Persamaan Bernoulli :
$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan Friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 , halaman 484.

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 280,0 ft

Panjang ekuivalen suction , Le [Peters 4^{ed}; Tabel-1] :

- 4 elbow 90°	= 4 x 32 x (ID Pipa)	= 22,0 ft
- 1 globe valve	= 1 x 300 x (ID Pipa)	= 51,6 ft
- 1 tee valve	= 1 x 90 x (ID Pipa)	= 15,5 ft
- 1 gate valve	= 1 x 7 x (ID Pipa)	= 1,3 ft

Panjang total pipa = 370,4 ft

Friksi yang terjadi :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times V^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} = 8,083 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = 0,161 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = 0,202 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = 8,446 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \quad (1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2)$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \quad (1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2)$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 0 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 ; \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = 0 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} = 0,202 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

$$\Delta Z = 15 \text{ ft} ; \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 15 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli :
$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_f = 23,6480 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}$$

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \approx 0,50 \text{ hp} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ pers. 6-11 ; hal. 6-5})$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 55\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ fig. 14-37})$$

$$Bhp = \frac{hp}{\eta_{\text{pompa}}} \approx 0,91 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ fig. 14-38})$$

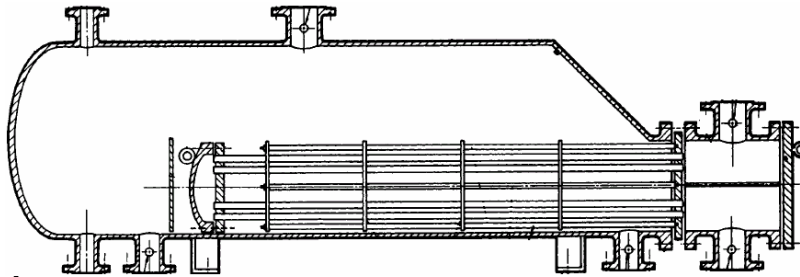
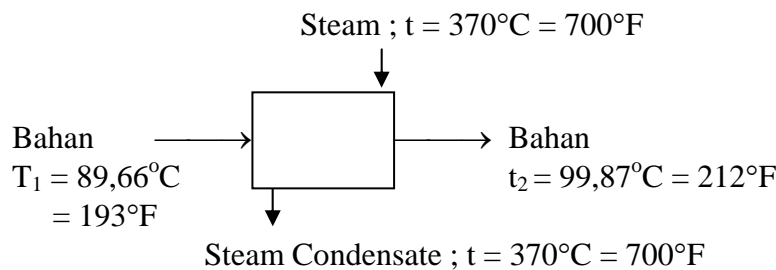
$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{B_{hp}}{\eta_{\text{motor}}} \approx 1,5 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	: Memindahkan bahan dari F-252 ke D-250 dan ke V-112.
Type	: Centrifugal Pump
Bahan konstruksi	: Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	: 37,60 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	: 23,65 ft.lbf/lb _m
Effisiensi motor	: 80%
Power	: 1,5 hp = 1,2 kW
Jumlah	: 1 buah

23. REBOILER - 2 (E - 254)

Fungsi	: Menguapkan sebagian liquid dengan suhu 99,87°C
Type	: 1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)
Dasar Pemilihan	: Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas yang besar.

**Diagram Suhu :****Perhitungan :**

- Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :
 - w Bahan = 24471,3429 kg/jam = 53950 lb/jam
 - Panas yang dibutuhkan ; Q = 4238666,1732 kkal/jam = 4205026 Btu/jam
 - Steam yang digunakan : W steam = 7679 kg/jam = 16929 lb/jam
- Log Mean Temperature Difference :

$$\Delta T_1 = 700 - 212 = 488^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = 700 - 193 = 507^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}} = 497^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T = F_T \times \text{LMTD} \quad (\text{untuk 1-2 Shell \& Tube, } F_T = 0,8, \text{ Kern : 225})$$

$$= 0,8 \times 497 = 423^\circ\text{F}$$

3. T_c dan t_c ; dipakai temperatur rata-rata

$$T_c = T_{av} \text{ media} = 700^\circ\text{F}; t_c = t_{av} \text{ bahan} = 203^\circ\text{F}$$

dipilih pipa ukuran $\frac{3}{4}$ in OD , 16 BWG , 16 ft , 1-in square pitch

$$a = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Asumsi : } U_D = 5 \text{ Btu / j ft}^2 ^\circ\text{F} \text{ [Kern ; tabel 8]}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{4205026}{5 \times 423} = 1988,2 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$N_t = \frac{A}{L \times a} = \frac{1988,2}{16 \times 0,1963} = 633 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{digunakan } N_t = 640 \text{ [Kern ; tabel 9]}$$

$$\text{Tube passes} = 2$$

$$\text{ID shell} = 31,0 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{pitch} = 1 \text{ in square}$$

$$A \text{ baru} = N_t \times L \times a = 640 \cdot 16 \cdot 0,1963 = 2010,1 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D \text{ baru} = \frac{Q}{A_{\text{baru}} \times \Delta T} = 4 \text{ Btu / j ft}^2 ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Shell Passes} = 1$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Menguapkan sebagian liquid dengan suhu $99,87^\circ\text{C}$

Type : 1 – 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)

Tube : OD = $\frac{3}{4}$ in ; 16 BWG

Panjang = 16 ft

Pitch = 1 in square

Jumlah Tube , N_t = 640

Passes = 2

Shell : ID = 31,0 in

Passes = 1

Heat Exchanger Area , A = $2010,1 \text{ ft}^2 = 187 \text{ m}^2$

Bahan konstruksi = Carbon steel

Jumlah exchanger = 1 buah

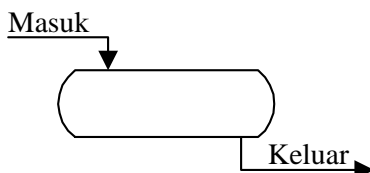
24. TANGKI ACETALDEHYDE (F - 310)

Fungsi : menampung produk acetaldehyde dalam bentuk liquid

Type : silinder horizontal dengan tutup dished

Dasar Pemilihan : efisien untuk penyimpanan dengan tekanan tinggi.

Kondisi Operasi :
 - Tekanan = 2 atm (untuk suhu kamar)
 - Suhu = 30°C (suhu kamar)
 - Waktu penyimpanan = 7 hari

**Perhitungan Horizontal Shell :**

Rate massa masuk = $15151,5401 \text{ kg/jam} = 33403,0854 \text{ lb/jam}$

Tekanan Tangki = 2 atm

Suhu yang dijaga = 30°C (suhu kamar)

ρ bahan (fase liquid) = 48,9 lb/cuft

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{massa lb/jam}}{\text{densitas lb/cuft}} = \frac{33403,0854 \text{ lb/jam}}{48,9 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 684 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Storage tank direncanakan untuk menampung selama 7 hari dengan 4 buah tangki, sehingga volume masing-masing tangki adalah = $\frac{684 \text{ cuft/jam}}{4 \text{ tangki}} \times (7 \times 24 \text{ jam}) = 28728 \text{ cuft}$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, maka volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 28728 / 80\% = 35910 \text{ cuft}$$

Menentukan diameter tangki dan panjang tangki .

$$\frac{L}{D} = 3 - 5 \quad [\text{Ulrich tabel 4-27, p.249}] ; \text{ Diambil } \frac{L}{D} = 3$$

keterangan : L = panjang tangki
D = diameter tangki

Tangki berbentuk silinder dengan tutup berbentuk standard dished heads.

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot L$$

$$35910 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (D^2) \cdot 3D$$

$$D \approx 25 \text{ ft} = 300 \text{ in}$$

$$L \approx 75 \text{ ft} = 900 \text{ in}$$

Penentuan tebal shell :

Untuk perencanaan, digunakan high-pressure monobloc vessel.

Penentuan diameter ratio , K berdasarkan maxium stress theory :

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{(f_{y.p.}/(\lambda \cdot p_i)) + 1}{(f_{y.p.}/(\lambda \cdot p_i)) - 1}} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young ; pers. 14.14c})$$

Keterangan : K = do/di (OD shell / ID Shell)
 $f_{y.p.}$ = allowable yields pressure ; psi
 p_i = internal pressure ; psi
 λ = safety factor ($\lambda = 1,5$: Brownell & Young , 276)
 Bahan konstruksi = SA-212-B dengan $f_{y.p.} = 17500 \text{ psi}$

P operasi , $p_i = 2 \text{ atm} = (2 \times 14,7) - 14,7 = 15,0 \text{ psig}$

P design diambil 10% lebih besar dari P operasi untuk faktor keamanan.

$$P \text{ design} = 1,1 \times 15,0 = 17 \text{ psig}$$

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{(f_{y.p.}/(\lambda \cdot p_i)) + 1}{(f_{y.p.}/(\lambda \cdot p_i)) - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{(17500/(1,5 \times 17)) + 1}{(17500/(1,5 \times 17)) - 1}} = 1,002$$

$$do = di \times K = 300 \text{ in} \times 1,002 = 301 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell , } t = \frac{1}{2} (do - di) = \frac{1}{2} (301 - 300) \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

Tebal standard torispherical dished :

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times rc}{fE - 0,1P}$$

dengan : t_h = tebal dished minimum ; in
 P = tekanan tangki ; psi
 rc = knuckle radius [B&Y,T-5.7]

E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, E = 0,8
 f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi CarbonSteel SA-212 grade B, maka f = 17500 psi [Brownell,T.13-1]

P design = 17 psig

Untuk D = 300 in, dari Brownell Tabel 5.7 didapat : rc = 180 in

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times 17 \times 180}{(17500 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 17)} = 0,194 \text{ in} , \text{ digunakan } t = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$h = Rc - \sqrt{Rc^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \approx 81,6 \text{ in} \approx 6,8 \text{ ft}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : menampung produk acetaldehyde dalam bentuk liquid
 Type : silinder horizontal dengan tutup dished
 Volume : 35910 cuft = 1017 M³
 Tekanan : 2 atm gauge
 Diameter : 25 ft
 Panjang : 75 ft
 Tebal shell : ½ in
 Tebal tutup : ¼ in
 Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-212 grade B (Brownell : 276)
 Jumlah : 4 buah

APPENDIX D
PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

D.1. Harga Peralatan

Harga peralatan berubah menurut waktu resmi sesuai dengan kondisi ekonomi dunia. Untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan saat ini, digunakan indeks seperti pada persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$C_p = \left(\frac{I_p}{I_o} \right) \times C_o$$

dimana : C_p = harga alat pada tahun 2009

C_o = harga alat pada tahun data (1982)

I_p = *Cost Index* pada tahun 2009

I_o = *Cost Index* pada tahun data (1982)

Data harga peralatan yang digunakan diambil dari “ *A Guide To Chemical Engineering Process Design And Economics*“ ; *G.D. Ulrich*.

Cost Index berdasarkan *Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Index* :

Tabel D.1. Data Annual Index

Tahun (x)	Annual Index (y)
2001	394,3
2002	395,6
2003	401,7
2004	404,1
2005	406,3
2006	408,2
2007	410,7
2008	413,2
2009	415,7

Sumber: Chemical Engineering on-line, Feb 2009 (www.curryhydrocarbons.ca)

Contoh perhitungan harga alat (Ulrich) :

Nama Alat : TANGKI ETHYL ALCOHOL

Fungsi : menampung ethyl alcohol dari supplier

Type : atmospheric tank

Dasar pemilihan : sesuai untuk bahan

dengan memplotkan volume tangki pada fig.5-61 (Ulrich), didapat :

Harga tahun 1982 : \$ 4650

Harga tahun 2008 : \$ 4650 x $\frac{415,7}{315}$ = \$ 6137

Berikut ini adalah daftar harga peralatan yang digunakan dalam proses dan utilitas

Tabel D.2. Daftar harga peralatan proses

NO	KODE	NAMA ALAT	Harga/Unit US(\$)	Unit	Harga US(\$)
1	(F - 110)	TANGKI ETHYL ALCOHOL	6137	8	49096
2	(L - 111)	POMPA - 1	4514	1	4514
3	(V - 112)	VAPORIZER	8658	1	8658
4	(G - 113)	BLOWER - 1	5411	1	5411
5	(G - 120)	BLOWER - 2	5840	1	5840
6	(E - 121)	HEATER - 1	6012	1	6012
7	(R - 210)	REAKTOR	151766	1	151766
8	(E - 220)	SUB-COOLER	6764	1	6764
9	(D - 230)	KOLOM ABSORBER	9502	1	9502
10	(G - 231)	BLOWER - 3	5484	1	5484
11	(F - 232)	TANGKI KONDENSAT	5880	2	11760
12	(L - 233)	POMPA - 2	4389	1	4389
13	(E - 234)	HEATER - 2	5741	1	5741
14	(D - 240)	KOLOM DISTILASI - 1	71264	1	71264
15	(E - 241)	CONDENSER - 1	6361	1	6361
16	(F - 242)	AKUMULATOR - 1	1122	1	1122
17	(L - 243)	POMPA - 3	4356	1	4356
18	(E - 244)	REBOILER - 1	6493	1	6493
19	(D - 250)	KOLOM DISTILASI - 2	65985	1	65985
20	(E - 251)	CONDENSER - 2	6295	1	6295
21	(F - 252)	AKUMULATOR - 2	1056	1	1056
22	(L - 253)	POMPA - 4	4369	1	4369
23	(E - 254)	REBOILER - 2	5893	1	5893
24	(F - 310)	TANGKI ACETALDEHYDE	13132	4	52528
		Total =			500659

Tabel D.3. Daftar harga peralatan utilitas

NO	KODE	NAMA ALAT	Harga/Unit US(\$)	Unit	Harga US(\$)
1	Unit	BOILER SET	32993	1	32993
2	Unit	GENERATOR SET	6005	2	12010
3	Unit	TANGKI BAHAN BAKAR	3300	1	3300
4	Unit	COOLING TOWER SET	1584	1	1584
5	Unit	<u>WATER TREATMENT PLANT :</u>			
		(Flocculation, Sedimentation, Filtration , Chlorination)	98978	1	98978
6	Unit	DEMINERALIZER PLANT	39591	1	39591
7	Unit	WASTE TREATMENT PLANT	24745	1	24745
		Total =			213201

Harga peralatan total = \$ 500.659 + \$ 213.201 = \$ 713.860

= Rp. 7.852.460.000 (asumsi 1 \$ = Rp. 11.000)

D.2. Gaji Karyawan

Tabel D.4. Gaji Karyawan

No.	J A B A T A N	Jumlah	Gaji (Rp. / Orang)	Jumlah (Rupiah)
1	Direktur Utama	1	20.000.000	20.000.000
2	Sekretaris Direktur	3	6.000.000	18.000.000
3	Direktur Teknik dan Proses	1	16.000.000	16.000.000
4	Direktur Administrasi & Keuangan	1	16.000.000	16.000.000
5	Staff Ahli	4	10.000.000	40.000.000
6	Kepala Bagian Teknik	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
7	Kepala Bagian Produksi	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
8	Kepala Bagian Umum	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
9	Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
10	Kepala Bagian Keuangan	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
11	Kasi Pemeliharaan & Perbaikan	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
12	Kasi Utilitas dan Energi	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
13	Kasi Riset & Pengembangan	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
14	Kasi Produksi & Proses	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
15	Kasi Personalia & Kesejahteraan	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
16	Kasi Keamanan	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
17	Kasi Administrasi	1	6.000.000	6.000.000

18	Kasi Pemasaran & Penjualan	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
19	Kasi Gudang	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
20	Kasi Anggaran	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
21	Kasi Pembelian	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
22	Karyawan Bagian Proses (kepala) (Shift)	4	3.000.000	12.000.000
23	Karyawan Bagian Proses (regu) (Shift)	32	2.000.000	64.000.000
24	Karyawan Bagian Laboratorium	6	2.000.000	12.000.000
25	Karyawan Bagian Utilitas & Energi (Shift)	28	2.000.000	56.000.000
26	Karyawan Bagian Personalia	3	2.000.000	6.000.000
27	Karyawan Bagian Pemasaran	3	2.000.000	6.000.000
28	Karyawan Bagian Administrasi	3	2.000.000	6.000.000
29	Karyawan Bagian Pembelian	3	2.000.000	6.000.000
30	Karyawan Bagian Pemeliharaan	4	2.000.000	8.000.000
31	Karyawan Bagian Gudang	8	2.000.000	16.000.000
32	Karyawan Bagian Keamanan (Shift)	36	1.500.000	54.000.000
33	Karyawan Bagian Kebersihan	8	1.000.000	8.000.000
34	Supir	6	1.200.000	7.200.000
35	Pesuruh	8	1.000.000	8.000.000
36	Dokter	2	4.000.000	8.000.000
37	Perawat	6	1.800.000	10.800.000
	Jumlah	186		504.000.000

Gaji Karyawan per Bulan Rp. 504.000.000

Gaji Karyawan per Tahun (13 bulan) Rp. 6.552.000.000
(Tunjangan Hari Raya = gaji 1 bulan penuh)

D.3. Biaya Utilitas**Air sanitasi**

Kebutuhan air sanitasi	=	40 M ³ /hari
Harga air sanitasi (diolah sendiri)	Rp.	300 per M ³
Jumlah hari kerja per tahun	=	365 hari
Biaya air sanitasi per tahun	Rp.	<u>4.380.000</u>

Air Umpan Boiler

Kebutuhan air umpan boiler	=	452 M ³ /hari
Harga air umpan (diolah sendiri)	Rp.	600 per M ³
Jumlah hari kerja per tahun	=	330 hari
Biaya air umpan boiler per tahun	Rp.	<u>89.496.000</u>

Air Pendingin

Kebutuhan air pendingin	=	1.578 M ³ /hari
Harga air pendingin (diolah sendiri)	Rp.	400 per M ³
Jumlah hari kerja per tahun	=	330 hari
Biaya air pendingin per tahun	Rp.	<u>208.296.000</u>

Tawas (koagulan)

Kebutuhan Tawas	=	16.791 tahun
Harga tawas per kg	Rp.	1.200 per kg
Biaya tawas per tahun	Rp.	<u>20.149.000</u>

Chlorine liquid (disinfectan)

Kebutuhan chlorine liquid	=	3.300 tahun
Harga chlorine per kg	Rp.	2.850 per kg
Biaya chlorine per tahun	Rp.	<u>9.405.000</u>

Resin Kation - Anion

Kebutuhan resin kation-anion	=	13,5 kg/hari
Harga resin kation-anion	Rp.	3.600 per M ³
Jumlah hari kerja per tahun	=	330 hari
Biaya resin per tahun	Rp.	<u>16.038.000</u>

Bahan Bakar (Diesel oil 33°API)

Kebutuhan bahan bakar	=	62 lt/jam
(1 hari 24 jam proses)	=	1.488 lt/hari
Harga bahan bakar	Rp.	8.000 per lt
Jumlah hari kerja per tahun	=	330 hari
Biaya bahan bakar per tahun	Rp.	<u>3.928.320.000</u>

Listrik (PLN)

Biaya Beban per kVA per bulan	Rp.	30.000 kVA/bln
Biaya Beban per tahun	Rp.	360.000
Kebutuhan listrik alat proses	=	586 kWh
Kebutuhan listrik penerangan	=	46 kWh
Harga pemakaian per kWh	Rp.	550 per kWh
Biaya listrik alat proses per tahun	Rp.	2.552.616.000 (330 hari)
Biaya listrik penerangan per tahun	Rp.	221.628.000 (365 hari)
Biaya listrik total per tahun	Rp.	<u>2.774.604.000</u>
Total biaya utilitas per tahun	Rp.	7.050.688.000

D.4. Bahan Baku dan Produk**D.4.a. Bahan Baku****Ethyl alcohol**

Kebutuhan bahan	=	16.191,1222 kg/jam
Harga beli per kg	Rp.	6.510 per kg
Biaya pembelian per tahun	Rp.	<u>834.801.308.000</u>

Total biaya bahan baku per tahun Rp. 834.801.308.000

D.4.b. Produk**Acetaldehyde**

Produk yang dihasilkan	=	15.151,5401 kg/jam
	=	120.000.198 kg/th
Harga jual per kg	Rp.	7.350 per kg
Hasil penjualan per tahun	Rp.	<u>882.001.455.300</u>

Total harga jual produk per tahun Rp. 882.001.455.300

Biaya Pengemasan Produk**Acetaldehyde**

Produk yang dihasilkan	=	120.000.198 kg/th
Densitas produk	=	0,783 kg/lt
Volume produk	=	153.256.958 lt/th

(Kemasan produk = drum 200 lt)

Kebutuhan drum per tahun = 766.285 drum/th

Harga 1 buah drum Rp. 125.000

Biaya pengemasan produk per tahun Rp. 95.785.625.000

Biaya pengemasan total per tahun Rp. 95.785.625.000

Biaya pendukung (10% pengemasan) Rp. 9.578.563.000

Total biaya pengemasan per tahun Rp. 105.364.188.000